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Allied Forces 37 Miles From Essen; Aid Ferried to Trapped Sky Troops; Nippon Fleet Flees Base at Manila

Associated Press

Bridge Over Neder Rhine at Arnhem

A steel-and-concrete span, one of the bridges over the Neder Rhine (Lek) River at Arnhem, Holland. The exact status of this bridge was not disclosed in the dispatch.

Epic fight at Arnhem near climax, with aid for encircled troopers coming closer.

By William H. Stringer

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor accredited to the Allied Invasion Forces

LONDON, Sept. 25—The epic struggle at Arnhem is nuearing its climax as Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles C. Dempsey's hard-driving armored columns are nearing the encircled British air-borne troops, holding powerful German forces at bay along the north bank of the Neder Rhine.

Headquarters reports the situation brighter, but the air-borne men are still hard-pressed, and only the most essential supplies have reached them.

These have been ferried across the river under enemy fire by patrols either of Polish air-borne units dropped between Arnhem and Nijmegen Sept. 23 or of the vanguard of General Dempsey's forces.

Hard fighting remains before the forces can join up and before the narrow corridor from Nijmegen to Arnhem becomes a wide break-through.

Ruhr Invasion Difficult

Still more hard fighting will be necessary to drive the invasion highway into Germany's most vital industrial area, the Ruhr.

Reconnaissance reports indicate strengthening of German concentrations north of Arnhem as if to oppose any drive toward the Zuyder Zee to cut off the estimated 100,000 enemy troops in Holland.

It is further believed that the Wehrmacht is concentrating its forces and digging fortifications to bar any easy access to the Ruhr Valley. The Luftwaffe also is putting in a somewhat stronger appearance over Holland.

The situation with the heroic air-borne troops at Arnhem, as pieced together from reports reaching headquarters, is this:

Holding High Ground

The air-borne units are concentrated on high ground west of Arnhem. The railroad bridge and the vital road bridge are believed to be east of this area.

It is possible that some air-borne troops have been able to maintain themselves at the north end of the main bridge and take pot shots at any enemy troops seeking to dynamite the structure, but the actual conditions of the bridges are unknown at the moment.

Crossing of the river in force won't be particularly easy because the Neder Rhine is believed to be under the fire of German guns massed on the northern bank.

The troops which reached the

Continued on Page 8, Column 6

Soviets close in on Riga and engulf most of Estonia—Dual drive nears Bologna.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While Admiral Nimitz was able to announce that continued bombing of the Manila area by the Halsey-Mitscher forces had driven the Japanese naval force out of its harborage there, Allied forces from central Holland pushed into the Reich to within 37½ miles of Essen.

Progress through the German West Wall so far has been slow. The Germans are throwing all available reinforcements into defending their homeland. Yet Essen, home of the great Krupp works in the heart of the industrial Ruhr, is so vital a part of the German defense that any further Allied advance in that area might deal the Nazi forces a crippling blow.

The Allies are straining every nerve to get effective help to the British paratroopers dropped a week ago across the Neder Rhine at Arnhem. Polish and possibly other units, flown to the south bank of the river and crossing the river in rubber boats, actually have reached the besieged troopers with temporary help.

Meanwhile, pressure is being kept up against every point of the German line from the north end, where Germans are said to have flooded all the area west of Amsterdam, Utrecht, and Breda with salt water down to below Nancy in France. Here the American Seventh Army was reported to have entered Epinal.

British Second Army units driving eastward from Nijmegen, entered Germany in the extensive forest of the Reichswald, around Kleve, while Canadians were reported to have entered Turnhout, near the Belgian-Dutch border, 25 miles northeast of Antwerp.

In the Pacific, both sides evidently are maneuvering for the grand attack on Japan itself. The Japanese plan was clearly to hold on to the Cavite naval yard and the Nichols and Clark airfields around Manila as long as possible.

However, the arrival of Vice Admiral Mitscher's squadron of carriers and Admiral Halsey's heavy guns, sinking more than 280 ships and destroying 978 planes in less than a month, has forced the Japanese to find new bases.

The Halsey-Mitscher bombing operations, which were still continuing up to Sept. 23, the Japanese say, included not only the Philippines, but all bases in the Palau, Volcano, and Bonin Islands from which the Japanese might reinforce the Philippines.

Events are moving rapidly on other fronts. The Russians are closing in on the great Latvian port of Riga. The Germans in the port have only a narrow corridor for escape.

Toward the southern end of the line, Russian forces captured Humenne in Czechoslovakia and were reported only 35 miles from Szeged, Hungary's second-largest city.

In Italy, where the Allied Fifth and Eighth Armies are debouching into the plain of Lombardy and may move rapidly, the battle line was only 15 miles south of the great city of Bologna.

Western Front:

Allied Reinforcement Spans Neder Rhine

Allied headquarters announced that "fierce fighting continues in the Arnhem area, where we have succeeded in passing some reinforcements to the north bank of the [Neder Rhine] river under cover of darkness."

Headquarters also confirmed that Allied troops spreading east from Nijmegen had entered German territory around the Reichswald Forest.

The Germans suffered heavy losses when their counterattack east of the German frontier city

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New A-Gas Plan for N. E.; Norse Shipped to Reich; U. S. Agencies Challenged

The World's Day—September 25, 1944

New England: A-12 Gas Stamps to Become Void

New A-ration books for New England motorists were announced today by the Office of Price Administration, effective Nov. 9 upon expiration of the A-11 coupons. A-12 coupons in present book will never be validated. Change means no difference in ration, but merely makes validity dates uniform. [Page 2.]

Closing of saloons and taverns on V-Day in order to avert carousing on a day that should be dedicated to prayer and thankfulness was recommended by Judge Joseph T. Zottoli, Chairman of State Commission studying drunkenness in Massachusetts. [Page 2.]

New Hampshire "dirt farmer" proposes a plan for fitting war veterans' demands for farms into an all-New England program for rehabilitating thousands of idle and abandoned farms. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Norwegian Hostages Shipped to Reich

In Norway, thousands of prominent citizens are being shipped to Germany as hostages, Norwegian Ambassador to the United States, Wilhelm Morganstierne disclosed. He estimated that between 8,000 and 9,000 such hostages are now in German prisons.

French Forces of the Interior have been inducted into the regular French Army and made subject to military discipline. [First Page, Second Section.]

Premier Stalin has been given a full report of all decisions on the Far Eastern war that were reached by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at their recent Quebec conference. The Soviet press made no mention of the fact that these decisions concerned the Japanese war, since Russia is not at war with Japan.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has been invested with the Order of the Garter, the highest British Order, by King George VI. The Netherlands Queen thus becomes the only reigning foreign queen admitted since the order was founded by King Edward II in 1348.

Sweden's closing of its Gulf of Bothnia and Baltic Sea ports on Sept. 27 will also terminate the ferry service from Tralleborg, Sweden, to Sassnitz, Germany, it was learned in Stockholm. German travel will be further restricted by instructions to the Swedish consul at Oslo, Norway, to issue no more transit visas through Sweden to Germany. In Washington, Swedish Minister W. Bostrom said he thought Sweden might fight if the Germans should attempt to withdraw from Norway and Finland across Swedish territory.

Poland's exchange of populations with the Soviet Union has been enlarged to apply to a third Soviet Republic, Lithuania. An agreement, similar to that concluded with the Ukraine and White Russia, has been signed in Lublin by the Polish Committee of National Liberation.

The Greek Government has demanded that Bulgaria "hand over at once unconditionally" the territories of Macedonia and Thrace which Bulgar troops now occupy. [Page 12.]

Washington: Coal Firms Challenge U. S. Agencies

Eight southern coal companies went into Federal Court to challenge the jurisdiction of the National War Labor Board and National Labor Relations Board over mine foremen and to accuse the two agencies of "sanctioning and encouraging" attempts of foremen to make union contracts. The operators sought injunctions against scheduled NWLB hearings and NLRB strike votes involving supervisory workers.

Justice Frank Murphy of the Supreme Court of the United States has received the annual award of the League of Fraternal and Benevolent Organizations of the Jewish Educational Committee of New York for the year's most "significant contribution to humane brotherhood."

National: Welles to Get Freedom House Award

Sumner Welles, former Undersecretary of State, has been selected to receive the 1944 Freedom House Award for his contribution to "constructive liberalism and internationalism," the Freedom House organization announced in New York.

Col. Eugene F. Gillespie of New York, after a year's service as head of the Air Transport Command base in Iceland, will command the A. T. C. base at La Guardia Field, New York, swapping posts with Lieut. Col. Hugh R. Gilchrist of Clinton, Okla., it was announced in New York.

Miners at the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company's Wylam coal mine ended a 10-day walkout, it was announced at Birmingham, Ala. The stoppage was a protest over discharge of a blacksmith, and was unauthorized, according to a United Mine Workers' spokesman.

The Ups and Downs Of Nazi Efficiency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Zurich, Switzerland, Sept. 25

German efficiency has reached a new high near Cologne. Eyewitness reports disclose that two sets of Nazi engineers are working simultaneously on the Wesserling synthetic gasoline factory, bombed about two months ago.

One group of engineers is repairing the damage. The other group, at the same time, is installing mines and explosive charges in order to blow up the plant if the Allies take the city.

[Nazis organize to restore defeated troops. First Page, Second Section.]

11 Arrested In $1,000,000 Lottery Raids

Striking suddenly against alleged promoters of a tri-State lottery with annual gross receipts estimated at nearly $1,000,000, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, in co-operation with Deputy United States Marshals, State and local police, today arrested 11 men in New England in a series of simultaneous raids in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

The defendants, according to E. A. Soucy, head of the Boston F. B. I. office, were named in an indictment returned by a Federal Grand Jury at Portland, Maine, Sept. 20, charging conspiracy to transport in interstate commerce lottery tickets of such lotteries as "Granite State," "Paycheck," and "Old Reliance."

Nine in aMine

Nine defendants arrested at Saco, Biddeford, Waterville, Freeport, and Kittery are to be arraigned before a United States Commissioner at Portland, Maine. One New Hampshire resident, arrested at Dover, N. H., is to be arraigned at Concord, N. H. The 11th man was arraigned at Boston before Commissioner Martin T. Hall, and held in bail of $2,500 for immediate removal to Portland, Maine.

Tickets for the lottery are alleged to have been sold at retail at 25 cents to 50 cents each, with

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Democrats Hail Speech; Dewey Set to Lash Back

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—The American presidential race of 1944 became a two-way affair with the delivery of President Roosevelt's first avowedly political speech on Sept. 23, which brought an instant and powerful reaction.

Democratic leaders professed delight. They hailed the scorn, ridicule, humor, sarcasm, and technical brilliance of Mr. Roosevelt's performance and declared that it made the President's reelection certain. There could be no doubt of the immediate joy of the audience of American Federation of Labor teamsters to whom the address was delivered, for they

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Text of President Roosevelt's Address: Page 6.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 25 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey charged President Roosevelt today with "mud slinging," and announced that in tonight's campaign speech here he will "undertake the unpleasant duty of ascertaining where the truth lies."

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., Sept. 25—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York welcomes President Roosevelt's week-end speech as evidence that he has at last driven his opponent into the open.

He believes that the consequence will be from now on an openly contested, vigorous, and uninhibited presidential campaign.

He holds that this very result will be a source of strength to his own cause, and will produce a healthier and more democratic ballot, since the issues will be subject to fuller debate.

Hard Hitting in Prospect

For his part, Governor Dewey, as he arrived here in Oklahoma City for the final speaking stop of his present cross-continent tour, indicated today that he intends to shape the rest of his campaign on these three promises:

It will be a blunter, harder-hitting, more direct assault on the record and the purposes of Mr. Roosevelt himself. It will not be a vituperative campaign, but Gov-

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Allies Step Up Battle to Win In North Italy

By Ronald Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean

ALLIED FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Italy, Sept. 25—The battle for northern Italy has started at last.

Ever since the Allies landed on Italian soil one year and three weeks ago their ultimate goal has been to drive the Germans out of the productive industrial north.

But the campaign for this purpose has worked out in slow motion—with occasional bursts of speed such as when the Allies advanced from south of Cassino to many miles north of Rome in one sustained offensive starting on May 11.

We appear to be on the eve of quick developments from now on.

Following the capture of Rimini by Greek troops, Lieut. Gen. Sir Oliver Leese's Eighth Army has crashed through the eastern flank of the German line across the Marecchia River and into the Po Valley.

Change Favors Allies

Ahead lies the broad Lombardy Plain—as suitable for exploitation by attacking armored forces as the mountains south of it have been for exploitation by the firmly entrenched Nazi defenders.

The present phase is a transitional one, following the Allied

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

Increased U. S. Aid for China Is Read Into Nelson's Report

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—China's admittedly faltering war effort will apparently receive every possible encouragement from the United States. That is the interpretation being put upon Donald M. Nelson's favorable report on his visit to Chungking.

Although the steps which America will take to strengthen the industrial efforts of its Far Eastern ally remain an official secret, it is taken for granted here that something more must be done, if only to boost Chinese morale.

According to the Chairman of the War Production Board, who received a leave of absence from that job to go on the presidential mission to China, the Chinese gave full approval to the series of recommendations which he submitted. These recommendations outlined a plan to expand China's war industry both as a source of arms for the Chinese Army and as the basis for a postwar industrialization of that country.

From Chiang Himself

A spokesman for Mr. Nelson said that the Chinese approval of the American plans came from Generalissimo Chaing Kai-shek himself. This spokesman also revealed that the WPB chief would return to China before the end of the year to further the program.

Persons who spoke with Mr. Nelson upon his return to Washington noted that he made a point of being enthusiastic over the outlook for stepping up China's war effort.

There seem to be at least two

Continued on Page 8, Column 4

Pacific Drive: Air Blitz and Land Sloggers

By Gordon Walker

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

ALLIED ADVANCED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Sept. 25—Admiral William F. Halsey's crushing carrier raids have blasted wide cracks in Japanese plans for defense of the Philippines.

The latest raid at Manila, reported today, has brought the total Japanese aircraft destroyed during the past week to the staggering total of nearly 1,000.

It is safe to say that the Philippines haven't yet felt the full weight of the Navy's carrier-borne assaults.

For the Japanese, the week's air

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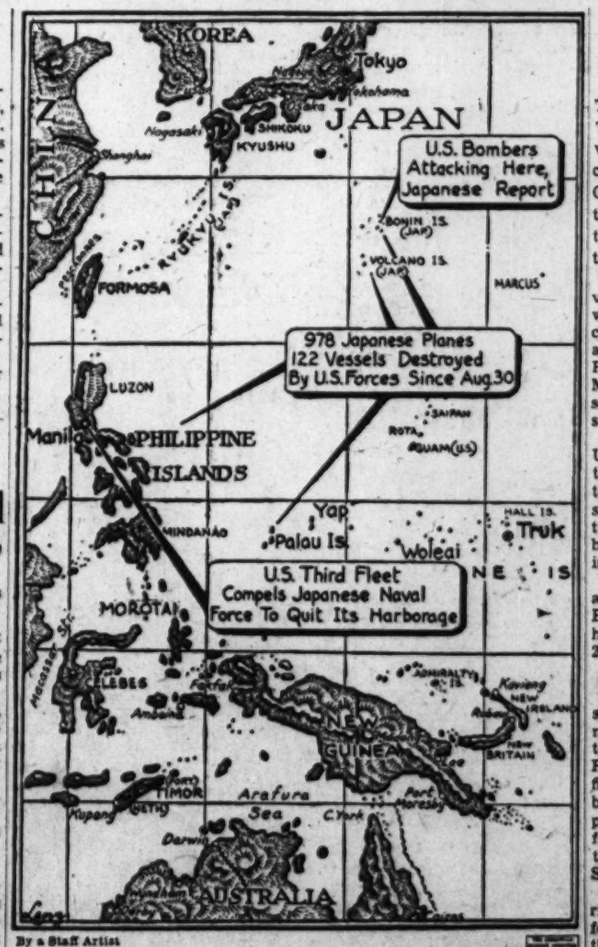

By a Staff Artist

Nippon Warships Seek Safer Philippine Anchorage

Announcement that the Japanese naval force has been dislodged from its harborage around Manila in the Philippines and compelled to go elsewhere in the region shows the heavy pressure being exerted on the Japanese by the oncoming American forces.

By John Beaufort

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, Pearl Harbor, Sept. 25—The war in the Pacific is being won in the main by two sharply contrasting methods of attack. One is the swift knockout blow of the carrier-plane attack; the other the grim, yard-by-yard battles of the amphibious forces.

These two actions have been vividly illustrated during the past week in the spectacular two-day carrier attack on the Philippines, and the slow, slugging contest on Peleliu in the Palaus where Marines are meeting what is described as the bitterest opposition since Tarawa.

In a swift series of flying sorties, United States airmen were able to sink or damage thousands of tons of desperately needed enemy shipping and liquidate more than two thirds of the estimated number of Japanese planes produced in a month.

United States combat losses in all operations, beginning with the Bonins raid in early September, have been 51 planes, 37 pilots and 20 crewmen.

Stiff Opposition on Ground

Ground troops are not winning so one-sided a victory. Official announcements continue to speak in terms of the "small gains on Peleliu." There have been no figures disclosed yet on casualties, but both military and civilian reports have compared the campaign for the new Palau airfields with the worst fighting on Tarawa, Saipan, and Guadalcanal.

In the Gilberts, American Marines and Army troops accounted for four Japanese to every one of their own men. At Saipan, the ratio was eight to one. The total Japanese exterminated on Peleliu is more than 7,000, and perhaps has reached 8,000 now. It seems

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Eyeful for Women Forecast In Bigger Hardware Stores

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Enlarged hardware stores, with more attractive interiors, and with their show windows devoted mainly to displays of household appliances having a definite appeal to women buyers, were envisaged today by Russell R. Mueller, Executive Secretary of the New England Hardware Dealers Association.

Just back from the National Congress of Hardware Association Executives, which met in Toledo, Ohio, Mr. Mueller's first action, in reflecting this national expansion program in the hardware field was to plan immediate doubling of the size of the model hardware store maintained by the Association in its Dartmouth Street headquarters. Work will begin on Nov. 1, he said.

Extra floor space is going to be necessary, Mr. Mueller continued, to display the electrical household appliances which, before the war, constituted almost a business in themselves. When manufacturers turned to war production, however, many of these household appliance dealers were forced to close their doors for lack of goods. Today, only about 20 per cent remain in business.

Now, with end of the war in Europe in sight, and with a return to civilian production already apparent in some quarters, the manufacturer is coming back into the picture and is seeking retail outlets. He knows that consumer demands will be enormous, and he sees his best opportunity in utilizing existing stores.

Checkups with manufacturers during the last 30 days indicate a greatly changed attitude, Mr. Mueller said. Today, the problem is no longer one of materials; rather, it is one of manpower. Just where the necessary labor is coming from is not known. But, already, one line of vacuum cleaners is on the market, with solicitors taking orders for prewar types.

Flatirons will be in distributors' hands about Oct. 1, and in retail stores from 15 to 30 days afterward, Mr. Mueller continued. Production today stands at about a third of the 1940 output, he added.

Hardware stores soon will be

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—over 50 pounds, call Capitol 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Canton—Today.

Britain Outlines Charter Of Social Security for All

LONDON, Sept. 25 (Reuter)—The British Government announced today its victory charter of social security for rich and poor.

Costin ga minimum of $2,600,000,000 yearly, it would give every person in Britain a wide range of benefits for a single weekly payment varying from about 37 cents to about 84 cents. Employers would bear a proportion of the total weekly contributions, which would have a maximum of roughly $1.28.

As a Government declaration of war against poverty, the plan demands from the people a continuation of their wartime policy of equality of sacrifice for the general good in peacetime.

Here are the main provisions:

Family allowances for all—$1 a week for each child except the eldest, who would get the same if his parent were unemployed.

Free medical service for all who desire it.

Unemployment benefit—$8 a week for a married couple, $4.80 for a single person.

Sickness benefit—Same amounts as unemployment benefit.

Retirement pensions—$7 a week for man and wife $4 for a single person. Present old-age pension is $2 a person.

Widow benefits—$7.20 a week, with extra $1 for a child, and ultimately a pension of $4 weekly.

Maternity grant—$16, and benefit of $7.20 weekly.

Mortality grant—Up to $80, according to age.

Orphan's allowance — $2.40 weekly.

Guardian allowances.

It is understood that is comparable social security schemes should be set up in empire countries, the British Government would welcome reciprocal arrangements—particularly with regard to British people who might emigrate to these countries and at that time would be contributors to the British scheme.

Veteran Education Held As Most Durable Bonus

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Education is the finest and most durable bonus a grateful nation can possibly bestow upon its returning veterans, Capt. Newton L. Nichols, U. S. N., Director of Training for the First Naval District, told the opening session of a regional conference of educators at the Hotel Kenmore today.

A practical proof of the soundness of educational methods of democracies is shown in the unbelievably rapid way in which we have trained specialists for waging war, said Captain Nichols.

"The experiences of this war," he said, "have developed many defects in our educational system. We would do well to seek the constructive criticism of returning veterans who are qualified to make observations and to give careful consideration to incorporating into our educational system such of their suggestions as appear to be worth while."

Saltonstall Speaks

Welcoming the conference which includes educators and personnel officers of the armed forces in New England and the Middle Atlantic States, Governor Saltonstall suggested two vital points for consideration. "We must make certain that everything is done for the boys and girls as they come out of the service, so that they will know what they have been fighting for and the duties and privileges of citizenship," he said. "Only through education can this be done."

Tracing the history of education in the New England States, Governor Satonstall was emphatic that the control of education must remain a function of the State and not of the Federal Government.

"We are capable of educating our young people in the best ways for our own communities," said the Governor, who expressed his willingness to take advantage of whatever Federal benefits are available for educating returning service people.

Services Promised

Use of existing counselling services in Massachusetts educational institutions as an aid in the placing of disabled veterans for vocational training was promised today by Harold C. Kiley ,Massachusetts Direcor of Vocational Training for the Veterans Administration.

Explaining the G. I. Bill of Rights' educational benefits, as well as the vocational training benefits provided in the Veterans Act of 1943, Mr. Kiley unfolded the plan for these counselling centers.

Locating facilities throughout the State in institutions near the homes of disabled veterans, Mr. Kiley told the educators that the Veterans Administration would make contracts with colleges and universities to pay for the use of their physical faciilties as well as the services of their experienced counsellors.

Julius E. Warren, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education, opened the meeting, and Col. William A. Barron, Jr., Chief of Staff of the First Service Command, told of the interest of the Army in the conference, whose stated purpose is "the adjustment of educational programs to meet the needs of returning veterans."

Counsel and Guidance

"Counseling and Guidance for the Veteran" was the subject for the afternoon session. I. D. Scott, chief of the Advisement and Guidance Division of the Veterans Administration in Washington, explained the work of his division, and a discussion period followed.

Leaders in the discussion were Chester M. Alter, director of the Veterans Reception Center of Boston University; Maurice Freedlander, of the Veterans Administration; Elwood C. Kastner, Registrar of New York University; W. Rae Long, Chairman of the Massachusetts Committee on Veterans Rehabilitation and Re-employment; Paul Seymour, Treasurer of the Congress of Industrial Organization of Massachusetts; Major Edward A. Sherman, Director of the Personal Affairs Division of the First Service Command; Carl D. Smith, President of Babson Institute; Thomas E. Wilkinson, Secretary-Treasurer, Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and Roy F. Williams, Executive Vice-President, Associate Industries of Massachusetts.

What the Army and Navy are doing to help those in the armed forces who want to advance their own education through off-duty study of correspondence courses will be told the conference tonight. Chairman will be Roger M. Thompson, Director of Administration of the Department of Education of Connecticut. Speakers will be Lieut.-Col. Herbert G. Espy, Information and Education Division of the Army Service Forces and Lieut. Commander Earl J. McGrath of the Education Services of the Navy.

Lexington Shovels 200 Tons Of Hot Coal From Town Hall

All the coal in the basement of Lexington's town hall will be out and piled on an adjacent parking lot late today, thus checking the second coal fire there in two years.

Combustion started, says William C. Paxton, Superintendent of Public oWrks, the day after the hhurricane, or Friday, Sept. 15. About 30 tons of coal were shoveled out ofthe bunkers at that time and it was thought that this would stop the fire. However, the precaution was taken of leaving thermometers in the coal pile, and by last Wednesday they indicated that combustion had begun again, with the temperature already up to 140 degrees Fahrenheit.

Since then volunteers, mostly men from the Public Works Department and the two janitors of the Cary Memorial Building which houses the town offices, have worked day and night in gas that required them to wear masks and in heat that burned the soles off their shoes. There were 200 tons of coal to be moved. Combustion was due, chemists report, to chemical action and pressure.

Mr. Paxton expressed admiration for the work of the 12 men on his staff. "They are the men who have had to handle the hurricane cleanup work and answer sewer and water emergency calls all this time," he said today, "and yet they have worked tirelessly in extremely difficult conditions to put this fire out."

Damage, he believes, will exceed that of last year's fire, when the cost of fire-fighting and of subsequent cleaning of the building rose to $1,500. "Every office and auditorium in the building is damaged by soot," he said today. "It is a tougher fire in every way this year, and the gas is very bad down there."

He reported that Bedford Airport officials had immediately supplied needed gas masks for the men, but even so, it was impossible for a man to work in one place on the coal pile for any appreciable time, he said.

The cleaning of the building, he believes, will take at least a week, if they can secure 10 men to do it, as they did last year.

Registration Offices Opened

Registration offices for the November State elections were opened in all 22 wards of the city today, in addition the central office at City Hall.

The offices will be open from 1 p. m. to 10 p. m. every day except Sundays and holidays until Oct. 18, when the registration period ends. City Hall will be open between now and Oct. 18 from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

Persons who are not on the police lists will not be accepted for registration. Those wishing to apply for official war ballots for relatives in the service may do so at the registration offices.

Locations are as follows for the week of Sept. 25 to 29:

Ward 1, Joseph H. Barnes School, Marion Street; Ward 2, Copley School, Bartlett Street; Ward 3, Franklin School, Waltham Street; Ward 4, Rice School, Appleton Street; Ward 5, Abraham Lincoln School, Arlington Street, corner Melrose Street; Ward 6, Hawes Hall School, West Broadway, near Dorchester Street; Ward 7, South Boston High School, Thomas Park; Ward 8, George T. Angell School, Hunneman Street; Ward 9, Everett School, Northampton Street, near Tremont Street; Ward 10, Thomas Dwight School, Smith Street, corner Phillips Street; Ward 11, Abby W. May School, Thornton Street.

Ward 12, Boston Clerical School, Warren Street; Ward 13, Municipal Building, Columbia Road, corner Bird Street; Ward 14, Christopher Gibson School, Ronald Street; Ward 15, Quincy Street School, Quincy Street, corner Stanley Street; Ward 16, Mary Hemenway School, Adams Street, corner King Street; Ward 17, Thomas J. Roberts Post Hall, Park and Claybourne Streets; Ward 18, K. of C. Building (Mattapan Council), 1581 Blue Hill Avenue; Ward 19, Mary E. Curley School, Center Street and Pershing Road; Ward 20, Longfellow School, South Street, corner Hewlett Street; Ward 21, William McKinley School, Saint Mary's Street, near Mountfort Street; Ward 22, Thomas Gardner School, Athol and Brentwood Streets.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity — Fair weather tonight and Tuesday. Not so cool tonight, with the lowest temperatures near 50 degrees in downtown Boston and near 44 degrees in the suburbs. Moderate temperatures on Tuesday. Gentle winds.

Maine — Fair and somewhat warmer tonight. Tuesday partly cloudy with occasional very light rain extreme north portion. Moderate temperatures Tuesday.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair and somewhat warmer tonight. Tuesday partly cloudy with moderate temperatures.

Massachusetts—Fair tonight and Tuesday. Not so cool tonight and moderate temperatures Tuesday. Light frost in the cranberry bogs tonight with lowest temperatures 28 to 32 degrees.

Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair tonight and Tuesday. Not so cool tonight and moderate temperatures Tuesday.

Eastport to Block Island—No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 5:37 p. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Tuesday, 6:19 a. m.; height 8.2 feet.
Tuesday, 6:37 p. m., height 9.3 feet.

Proudly Hailing Food and Freedom

By a Staff Photographer

Malden Woman Examines With Approval Canned Tomatoes at Harvest Show

Miss Bernice Brown of Boston suburb likes the looks of preserved produce in the exhibit of the Allston-Brighton Community Gardens at the Victory Harvest Show. The American Flag is made up of white onions and red tomatoes, with stars cut from white turnips set into a blue crepe-paper field. The Harvest Show continues at Horticultural Hall through tomorrow.

About $4,000 Awarded At Harvest Show

Nearly $4,000 in prizes, largely in the form of War Bonds and Stamps, were awarded over the week end to Victory Gardeners exhibiting in the big three-day Harvest Show in Horticultural Hall. The Show, which continues through tomorrow, has attracted a record-breaking number of amateur gardeners who have arranged displays both individually and in community or industrial garden groups. Sponsors of the Show are the Boston Victory Garden Committee, the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the Boston Globe, and the Advertising Club of Boston, with Massachusetts State College co-operating.

Canning Gets Top Honor

Top honor, the Gold Medal Certificate, went to the canning exhibit of Massachusetts State College, and to Eugene Lutz of Lawrence for a display of grapes. Roslindale Victory Garden won first prize in the "50 square feet collection of vegetables" class among Victory Gardens, with Jamaica Plain second. In the same class, among industrial gardens, the Boston Edison Company received the first award, the Cambridge Rubber Company winning second place. Just to settle once and for all any possible back-fence arguments in the field of Victory Garden versions of "fish stories," prizes were awarded for the "biggest in the show." Shirley Cummings of Southville, Mass., won the awards for the jumbo cabbage and pumpkin, A Richards of Wellesley for the biggest squash, and Mrs. A. F. Veinott of Newton Highlands for the biggest tomato.

100 P. C. Gain in Produce

Almost 100 per cent increase over the produce shown in 1943 was reported by Arno Nehrling, director of the show. Mr. Nehrling also said that Boston's community gardens were 44.2 per cent greater this year than last, said to be the largest gain reported for any metropolitan center in the United States.

The Harvest Show is open tonight until 9 p. m. and will be open through tomorrow from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Among the prizes awarded are:

Special Prizes

Gold Medal Certificate—To Massachuchusetts State College, Amherst, for a canning exhibit; to Eugene Lutz, Lawrence, for a display of grapes.

Silver Medal Certificate—To Thomas L. Galvin, Peabody, for a display of dahlias; to J. F. Cummings, Southville, for a vegetable display.

Bronze Medal Certificate—To Lovell General Hospital, Camp Devens, for a collection of vegetables and flowers; to Boston Common Victory Garden for a display of vegetables.

Vote of Commendation—To new marigold exhibited by E. G. Bossom, Lexington; to grape champagne exhibited by Eugene Lutz; to midget miracle bean and Tiny Tim tomato exhibited by Ernest S. Colprite, Dover, N. H.

Vote of Thanks—To J. H. Odel, Wellesley, for chrysanthemum flowered marigolds, introduced in 1943; to Peggy Woodward for yellow tomatoes; to Ann McFarlin, Readville, for an exhibit of popcorn; to Miss Evelyn Jones, Weston, for an exhibit of peanuts; to Michael Barrar, Woburn, for miscellaneous vegetables; to John B. Metz, West Roxbury, for tropical garden.

Special Prize and Honorable Mention—To Dr. George O. Clark, Newburyport, for Chippewa potatoes, 1943 crop; to Harold T. Neas, Needham, for sweet potatoes; to James H. Bell, Wellesley Hills, for custard squash; to Mrs. Ruth Carpenter, Amherst, for green Hubbard squash; to Dr. Walter G. Kendall, Atlantic, for Plum Reine Claude de Bevay; to James W. Alger, for butternut squash; to Charles R. Higbee, Hyde Park, for soybean Aoda; to Philip N. Good, Randolph, for Ballier nut squash; to W. H. Stephenson, Winchester, for Oak Leaf Lettuce; to Mae and Frances Albertson, Bradford, for Des Moines squash; to Dr. Frank Snow, Newburyport, for a bee tree; to James H. Bell, Wellesley Hills, for pear and plum tomatoes; to Allen Billingsley, Newton Center, for plum tomatoes and grape tomatoes; to Phyllis M. Burns, Jamaica Plain, for a collection of vegetables for salad bowl arrangement and for a home-front party with vegetable and flower arrangements; to Perry Seed Company, for a display of vegetables; to Colprite Nurserry, Dover, N. H., for vegetables growing on the contour.

Special Prizes to Anthony Sacco, R. M. Gardiner, B. Dunsford, Thelma S. McPeck, Mrs. C. F. O. Donaghue, Anthony Kolinowski, Mrs. Esther Amalficano, Patrick J. Callinan, Paul Himmelman, Mrs. Anna Gluick, Lester Ross, Marsh Street Gardeners, James Burns.

Victory Gardens

For a Collection of Vegetables, 50 Sq. Ft.—First, Roslindale Victory Garden; second, Jamaica Plain Victory Garden; third, Fenway Victory Garden; fourth, Cedar Grove Victory Garden; fifth, Franklin Park Victory Garden; sixth, Columbus Park Victory Garden; seventh, Allston-Brighton Victory Garden; eighth, Mrs. Thelma S. McPeck; ninth, River Street Victory Garden.

For a Collection of Six or More Vegetables, 10 Sq. Ft.—First, Mrs. Charles Sears and F. W. Hinze; second, Mrs. Anna Gluick and Werner Sievers; third, Paul Gibault and Edward Patch; fourth, Mrs. Andrew Jackson and Paul Himmelman.

For a Collection of Vegetables, 50 Sq. Ft.—First, Edison Company; second, Cambridge Rubber Co.

Special Collection of Vegetables—First, Carl A. Meyer.

Maine Sets Aside $635,000 For Two Postwar Projects

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 25—It took the Maine Legislature just a few hours more than two days last week to complete a special session at which a ten-year revision of the statutes was approved, and the green light was given on the first big postwar projects.

An appropriation of $435,000 for new dormitories to house inmates at the Pownal State School for the feeble minded was approved, and one of $200,000 for fish hatchery construction.

The Legislature followed Gov. Sumner Sewall's plea for these projects, not only as work badly needed for humanitarian and State development purposes, but also as projects on which earliest work could be started to provide returning veterans with jobs.

The solons disagreed with the Governor only in the source of the funds. He recommended that they come from the $1,000,000 postwar planning reserve set up at the last regular session. But the lawmakers felt that this fund had been set up as an emergency reserve to provide relief projects or rehabilitation whenever they should be needed to meet demands of veterans. So they appropriated the funds from the State's $3,500,000 general surplus, and the Governor rated their action as excellent.

What these projects and others will mean in terms of employment for veterans was pointed out by George J. Stobie, Fish and Game Commissioner. He said that if war conditions allowed start of work, the construction of fish rearing stations would employ 500 men from early spring until fall of next year. Five rearing pools will be built, the land probably to be cleared this fall.

In addition to the $200,000 appropriated, he said the department has an accumulated $270,000 surplus to aid in paying the costs. He estimated the work would return the State many times the construction cost in the way of better fishing attractions for out-of-state sportsmen.

The legislators also approved a change in the State Building Authority Act allowing construction of more than one building to provide added office space needed for State workers in Augusta. Plans are already underway for construction of the buildings, which will be financed by the Authority under a self-liquidating plan.

Like the Pownal and hatchery jobs, these will be ready so that hammers can start flying as soon as war conditions permit release of building materials and labor.

These jobs only scratched the surface of the program which the Maine Development Commission has listed in a survey for Maine under the Postwar Planning act. In addition to many state projects, of which the two passed on were only the most urgent, the Commission told the Legislature Maine municipalities have postwar work projects totaling nearly $2,000,000 in the "ready-to-go" stage and five times the amount in the "not-ready-to-go" classification.

The Pownal dormitory construction project was only one of several which have been outlined by the Department of Institutions covering all of the State's 13 institutions. Like Pownal, which has a waiting list of over 400, all institutions are overcrowded and badly in need of repair and new construction.

The Maine Development Commission also reported that one of the largest postwar projects would be construction of feeder or farm-to-market roads, to be recommended for rural sections where the quality of the soil for farming and dairying justify increased road expenditures.

Boston Conference On Distribution Has Large Registration

Mounting registrations for the 16th annual Boston Conference on Distribution at the Hotel Statler Oct. 16-17, point to the largest attendance in the history of the organization it was announced recently by Daniel Bloomfield, director of the Conference which is sponsored by the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in co-operation with university business schools and trade and civic groups throughout the country.

The trend of trade relations with Latin America, uppermost in the minds of many business leaders as a great postwar possibility for new business, will be discussed by Joseph C. Rovensky, Vice-President of the Chase National Bank of New York and a noted authority on foreign trade.

Other vital questions of the day are listed for discussion by a group of business leaders and high Government officials.

Oklahoma Governor and Wife

By a Staff Photographer

Robert S. Kerr and Mrs. Kerr Visit Publishing House

While the Chief Executive of Oklahoma was in Boston over the week end to give the keynote address at the Democratic State Convention, he and Mrs. Kerr took time off on Sunday to visit the Mapparium of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building. In company with Police Commissioner Thomas F. Sullivan, left, and in a car preceded by a police escort, they paid an unexpected call at the building in which The Christian Science Monitor is published.

Judge Urges Prayerful Victory Day

Saloons and taverns should be closed on "V-Day" to aid in keeping the celebration of Germany's defeat on an uplifted plane of thankfulness, it is recommended by Joseph T. Zottoli of the Boston Municipal Court. Judge Zottoli is chairman of the State commission named to study all phases of drunkenness and to recommend better conditions.

"I don't believe in 'taking the lid off' on such a momentous day as this will be," said the jurist, who is one of the State's leading authorities on alcoholism.

"Rather am I thoroughly of the belief that on that day people ought not to get drunk and celebrate in an undesirable manner.

Day for Prayer

"V-Day should be a day of reflection and resolution and prayer.

"Leaving the saloons and taverns open means recourse by thousands to a narcotic drug that has a tendency to make people carouse and go to sleep, instead of to think and reflect and pray.

"Liquor never has been uplifting, and the reality about V-Day is that it is above all a day when people should be alert and thankful."

The commission which Judge Zottoli heads will make its recommendations to the Massachusetts Legislature in November.

The judge made his comment following a report from the National Safety Council in Chicago that a survey it had taken showed virtually unanimous sentiment in favor of celebrating V-Day with thanksgiving and prayer, sober and sensible rejoicing. To this end the safety organization is broadcasting its counsel to V-Day committees, "Don't make V-Day a spree day," and advising the closing of bars and taverns.

Plenty of Work Ahead

Similarly, Dr. Frank Jennings of Boston, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Council of Churches, said:

"Evidences all point to a desire on the part of most agencies in the community for a restrained celebration on V-Day. When that day comes in Europe the war will be far from finished and the patriotic thing to do will be to celebrate it in a sober and orderly way.

"Churches will be open for thanksgiving and prayer, business houses will be closed, and liquor retail establishments should be closed as a measure of co-operation in the interest of order in the community."

The Church Council represents some 2,000 Protestant churches in Massachusetts.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Meats and Fats—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through G5 now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change. Stamps H5 through K5 become valid on Oct. 1.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through L5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely.

Use of blue tokens will be discontinued on Oct. 1. From now until Sept. 30, shoppers will be able to spend blue tokens only in groups of 10. Also from now on, retailers will no longer give blue tokens for ration change. Stamps M5 through R5 become valid on Oct. 1.

Sugar—Stamps 30 through 33 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar a person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; and good throughout current heating year. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 11A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Nov. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, C4, and C5 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B3 and C3 coupons expire Sept. 30. Expiration dates on others vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration bookholders. "A" book-holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

Boston Recreation For Service People

Monday, Sept. 25

Baseball, Braves Field, Braves vs. Pirates, 3 p. m. (Tomorrow.)

Dances with Orchestras, Hostesses, 8 p. m. Atlantic Service Club Barker's.—Buddies Club, Navy Orchestra.—North Station Club, Chelsea, Kope's.—Ruggles St. Club, Broadmax's.

Officers' Dances, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 8 p. m. Newman.—Copley Square Officers' Club, Orchestra, 8 p. m.

Dance Instruction, Temple Place Club, 8 p. m. Russell Curry.

Leathercraft Instruction, Y. M. C. Union, 7:15 p. m.

Co-ed Sport and Swim, Charlestown "Y." by Harry Waller, 7:30 p. m. Softball, Charlestown "Y." Mon., Wed., Thurs.

Arts and Crafts J. W. B. Club, 7 p. m. Portrait Sketches, Free Photos.

U. S. O. Dance—The Uptown Ballroom, 241 Huntington Avenue. Servicemen and Women. Every Monday, 8 p. m. Hostesses, Refreshments. Music by Bartholomew.

G. O. P. Senator Aiken Gets C.I.O. Indorsement

By a unique departure from its standard Democratic trend, the Congress of Industrial Organizations has indorsed a New England Republican Senator, George D. Aiken of Vermont, for re-election.

Senator Aiken is rated the only Republican candidate in the country for the United States Senate to be given the official backing of the C. I. O.

Report of the decision of the Vermont C. I. O. and a joint labor committee associated with it was given here today by Joseph A. Salerno, Regional Director of the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O.

In Massachusetts the P. A. C. has also done an unusual thing in voicing outspoken friendliness for the candidacy of Governor Saltonstall for the Senate and strong disapproval of his Democratic opponent, Major John H. Corcoran of Cambridge. However the P. A. C. has taken no formal stand for Governor Saltonstall.

Only Two Republicans

These are the only two Republicans running for the Senate anywhere who have received such support, according to a national official of the P. A. C. in New York, its headquarters.

"As I travel through the various parts of Massachusetts, I find that most of our members will vote for Governor Saltonstall for the Senate and for Mayor Tobin of Boston for Governor," Mr. Salerno, who is also President of the Massachusetts C. I. O., said:

"Sentiment runs this way, though we have declared a hands-off policy on the Senatorial contest in Massachusetts, because of Governor Saltonstall backing Governor Dewey for President, when our main job is the re-election of President Roosevelt.

"We feel that Governor Saltonstall's record as a War Governor is good, we regard the candidate against him as an isolationist, and we consider Governor Saltonstall is the better man of the two. We believe that Mayor Corcoran doesn't stand a chance of election."

Yardstick Used

Mr. Salerno added that the P. A. C.'s yardstick in measuring a candidate was not only his labor record but also his record on international co-operation for the prevention of future wars.

Outside of New England the only other P. A. C. indorsement of a Republican for Washington office is that given Representative Charles LaFollette of Evansville, Ind., it is indicated by information available from P. A. C. leaders in New York.

One further Congressional indorsement in Massachusetts has been to the number given official support by the recent P. A. C. indorsing conference in Boston. The new candidate to receive P. A. C. support is Michael W. Albano of Springfield, the Democratic nominee.

Mr. Albano is running against Representative Charles R. Clason, also of Springfield, the Republican incumbent. After the State conference here took no action on this district, the question was referred back to the P. A. C. District Committee. It decided to indorse Mr. Albano.

Eyeful for Women Forecast In Bigger Hardware Stores

Continued from Page 1

displaying such major appliances as washing machines, ironers, refrigerators, vaccum cleaners, radios, and electric stoves, and such so-called traffic items as flat-irons, toasters, waffle irons, mixers, grilles, and curling irons —items long out of stock.

For a time, these items will appear in prewar styles, until manufacturers can completely convert their plants, when new and almost revolutionary types will make their appearance.

With it all there will come a change in the familiar type of hardware store, which one generally thinks of when tools, builders' hardware, paints and farming implements are desired.

The hardware store of tomorrow will be a neighborhood store, with many featuring glassware and dinnerware in addition to the new stocks of electrical household appliances. It will be an attractive store, catering to women shoppers. Many stores are adding new fixtures as they expand, and some even are installing air conditioning units.

Police 'Union' Bid Fades

Prospects for a discussion today of the formation of a Police Arbitration Committee faded as Mayor Tobin and Thomas F. Sullivan, Police Commissioner, notified the City Council they would be unable to participate in the meeting.

An invitation to discuss the establishment of such a committee in order that police might be represented as a group when making salary requests was extended last Monday to Governor Saltonstall, the Mayor, and the Police Commissioner.

Because of previous commitments, the Mayor wrote the City Council, "I shall be unable to accept your kind invitation to appear before the Executive Council of the Boston City Council." The Mayor did not include in his letter any reference to the Council's invitation to arrange for a meeting at his own convenience.

Mr. Sullivan explained in his letter that he had made arrangements two months ago to attend the annual convention of the New England chiefs of police at Poland Springs, Maine.

At noon the Council had received no word from Governor Saltonstall as to whether he would be able to participate.

New A Book in Effect Nov. 9

The A-12 gasoline ration coupons now in possession of New England motorists will never become valid. Instead, upon the expiration of the A-11 coupons, a new A-book will come into effect, in which the first three coupons will be marked A-13 and will be valid for four gallons each from November 9 to December 21, inclusive.

In announcing issuance of the new books today, the Regional Office of Price Administration explained that the change is merely to bring New England into line with the rest of the country on validity dates of coupons and does not represent either an increase or a decrease in gasoline rations. However, it is known to OPA that counterfeiters were prepared to flood the market with bogus A-12 coupons, and the new move blocks that plan effectually.

While the A-13 coupons which commence the new books are worth 4 gallons each instead of the 3 gallons of the current coupons, there are only three of them and they must last for six weeks. The ration basis is still 120 miles per month, assuming 15 miles per gallon.

Application forms will be available at local ration boards or at places designated by the boards, by Oct. 2.

New Operations Building Planned For Logan Airport

A new operations building to provide temporary terminal facilities for the five major airlines authorized to operate out of Logan International Airport, East Boston, will be constructed at a site about 300 feet northeast of the present Administration Building, it was learned today. It is intended to suffice, until the permanent construction planned for the per-airport can be completed after the war.

Herman A. MacDonald, State Commissioner of Public Works, disclosed plans for the temporary terminal building following a meeting this morning with representatives of the airlines and State officials. Plans for the building have been under consideration for some time, but the Commissioner has insisted that the airlines themselves come to some agreement on the facalities. They now have done so.

The new building, according to Mr. MacDonald, will be 250 feet long and 100 feet wide, and will be connected by an arcade with the present Administration Building. Extending northeasterly and northwesterly from the operations building will be two narrow covered passageways designated as "fingers" approximately 240 feet in length. These will be so located as to provide loading space for ten planes at one time.

Within the building will be a alrge waiting room, ticket counters, offices, and other necessary facilities, the Commissioner said. He emphasized that the building will be of temporary nature only, constructed of inexpensive but adequate materials which do not have a high priority rating.

'Hoss-Shoe Pitchin'; Meet 'Champ' Tobin!

Mayor Tobin of Boston can pitch more than political speedballs. Guest at a field day of the McCauley Post, American Legion, at Medford Boat Club last Saturday, the Hub's young chief executive pitched horseshoes with Harry Spingler, Post champion. The Mayor licked his opponent by one point, it was disclosed at City Hall today.

De Haas to Speak Tonight

Treatment of Germany after the war will be the subject of a speech by Jacob Anton de Haas, Professor of International Relationships at Harvard University, to be given tonight before the Boston Chapter of the Special Libraries Association. The occasion will be the Association's September meeting in Baker Library of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration.

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Cabinet Split on Nazi Fate Rocks Three Departments

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP) — A furious debate over how to write a hard peace for defeated German shook the State, War and Treasury Departments today. The issue may be forced to a showdown this week.

The argument, revolving essentially around what to do with German industry, stems from a split in President Roosevelt's Cabinet Committee on German Peace Policy. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, is firmly backing a plan to give away or destroy Germany's industrial machinery, while Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, is understood to be just as firmly opposed.

The third member of the Committee, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is reported extremely cool toward Secretary Morgenthau's proposals, but the Treasury Secretary apparently has considerable support for his ideas from President Roosevelt who discussed them at Quebec with Prime Minister Churchill.

There is pressure for speed in arriving at some decision on which a positive American approach to the problem of Germany's future can be based. This arises from the fact that the fate of Germany actually is an Allied problem and whatever policy is finally applied will have to be worked out jointly with Great Britain and Russia and in some consultation with other European countries, notably France.

Secretary Morgenthau's plan was tossed into the hopper last month after he returned from Europe and his discussions with British Government officials in London.

Eden for Hard Hand

There he is reported to have found Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on the side of a ruthless handling of Germany after the war. Secretary Morgenthau, charging that the War and State Departments were planning a "soft" peace, drew up a detailed program for control of Germany.

Under this program Germany would be stripped of her industries and reduced from a modern industrial state to a country of small farms. Areas such as Silesia on the east and the Sarr in the west would be given to neighboring nations and any mines which remained in nominal German territory would be plugged up to prevent the Reich from again becoming a great war-making state.

The emergency of this plan and its reported White House backing threw State and War Department experts, who had been working out measures on a different policy line, into confusion.

Their basic assumption appears to have been that, while Germany would be reduced in territory by grants to Poland and France, she would remain an industrial nation. They proposed to control her industry and prevent its being used for future aggression by a system of bottleneck controls.

According to the bottleneck theory the United Nations, or a commission acting in their name, would retain firm grasp on such strategic war-making materials going into Germany as oil, steel, and nitrates.

What Morgenthau Opponents Say

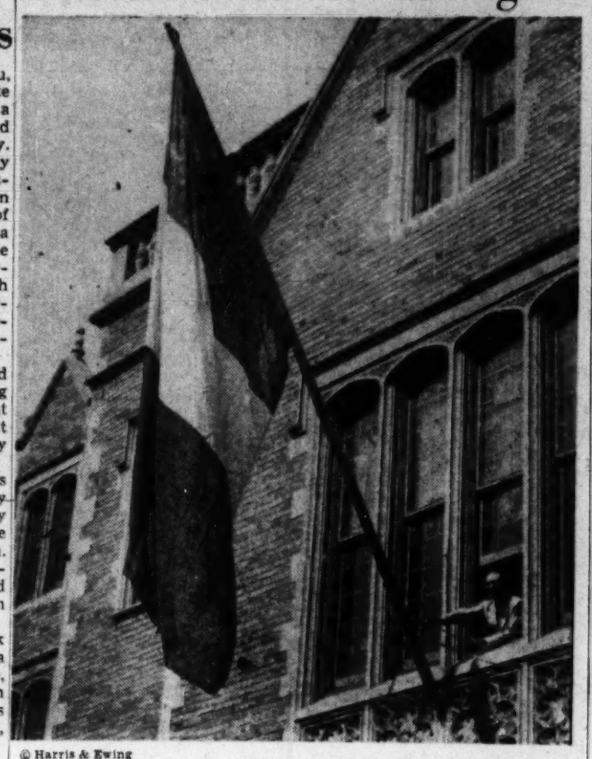
Some have assailed Secretary Morgenthau's plan, in several hot sessions of representatives of the three departments, as impractical in that it would not permit Germany to exist as a normal element of Europe's economic system. They have claimed that the plan would break down eventually under economic pressures arising from the fact that 40,000,000 or 50,000,000 people remaining in Germany would have to produce something to sell and would provide rich markets for outside exploitation.

Secretary Morgenthau's own experts, on the other hand, have contended that the German people have brutally mistreated other nations of Europe and deserve no consideration for themselves, that they should be denied relief and rehabilitation and should be prevented from ever rebuilding an industrial state.

Among many officials not directly concerned in the argument considerable interest has been aroused in one aspect of Secretary Morgenthau's planning—the assumption that Soviet Russia is not directly interested in long-range occupation of Germany and may want to hand that job over to the United Nations group in which Russia would take only small part.

The Russians are said to want from Germany territory to compensate Poland for areas which Poland will have to give up to the Soviet Union, and also to want manpower in labor battalions which Moscow plans to use in the reconstruction of devastated Russian territories.

Tricolor Flies in Washington



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Ambassador Hoppenot Officiates at Flag Raising

Henri Hoppenot, head of the delegation of the Provisional Government of the French Republic to the United States, raises his country's flag at the Embassy in Washington in formal ceremonies. The Hoppenot family are returning to the Embassy for the first time since German occupation of France.

Strikes: U. S. Takes Over Steel Firm

By the Associated Press

President Roosevelt ordered War Secretary Henry L. Stimson today to take over and operate the plants of the Farrell Cheek Steel Company at Sandusky, Ohio, where 600 employees have stopped work and interrupted production of war supplies since Sept. 11.

A letter to Mr. Roosevelt from Chairman William H. Davis of the National War Labor Board said the company had refused to abide by terms of NWLB orders governing relations with its employees and that this had "resulted in the actual interruption" of production.

At Berwick, Pa., the end of a walkout which has kept 8,000 workers of the American Car & Foundry Co. plant idle since Sept. 22 was ordered by the United Steelworkers, Congress of Industrial organizations, Local 1864, through its Grievance Committee.

Leaders of the walkout had blamed their action on what they termed discrimination in methods of awarding vacations. Under the settlement, union officials said, vacations will be determined by seniority rules like those that govern other employment regulations. The company said it never planned to do otherwise.

Strike Called Off

In Washington a three-weeks-long strike affecting substantially the entire wallpaper manufacturing industry has been called off, the United States Counciliation Service said, adding that the 3,000 workers will return to work today.

Representatives of companies, operating more than 100 plants in eight states, and the United Wallpaper Crafts and Allied Workers, American Federation of Labor, have reached an agreement on all issues in dispute except a general wage increase, the service reported.

The union is asking for a general wage increase of 20 per cent, the service said, and this question will be referred to the Labor Board for determination under the wage stabilization policy.

At Wilmington, Del., Foreman and subforemen at Dravo Corporation whose failure to report for work caused suspension of all operations at the plant which builds Navy invasion craft, were ordered on Sept. 23 to return to their jobs in compliance with a Labor Board directive.

The return-to-work order was issued by Joseph Dabrowski, chairman of their committee.

It came after the NWLB took jurisdiction in the walkout and telegraphed the firm, a union committee and John Green President of the Industrial Union of Marine and Ship Building Workers (C.I.O.) that "this strike is in violation of your pledge to the President and the national policy that there shall be no strikes for the duration of the war."

Coal Mine Dispute

In Washington, disputes at 67 Government-operated coal mines were handed over to a special Labor Board coal panel for investigation.

The current mine disputes involve recognition of the United Clerical, Technical, and Supervisory Employees of the Mining Industry, Division of District 50, United Mine Workers of America, as the collective bargaining agent for foremen and other supervisory personnel.

In Detroit, war production was halted on Sept. 23 at the Briggs Manufacturing Company's Mack Avenue plant, where 7,250 workers on two shifts left their jobs following the dismissal of 11 employees in the die setting department.

The company said the die setters had refused to work because the management would not give them wage increases or transfer them to other jobs.

A spokesman for the United Automobile Workers (C. I. O.) said the 11 workmen were given responsibilities equivalent to those of foremen but were not receiving comparable pay.

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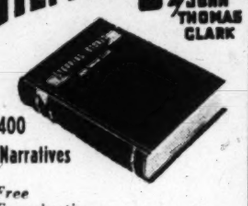
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Future German Rule

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Economist, British weekly publication, said the allied decision against recognizing any form of central government in Germany after occupation should be accepted "with suspicion," if only because that is what the Nazis want.

The paper argued that the Allies must be able to secure collaboration of some Germans whose qualities could be tested during the first few months of military occupation, and added, "if they do not, the Germans will remain leaderless and even masterless men.

"It is difficult to see how under such circumstances the future could be any different from the picture the Nazis make it today, that of allied armies of occupation struggling on German soil against the background of German apathy to suppress anarchy, of fanatical resisters in every part of the occupied territory."

'Teddy' Kin for F. D. R.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt, daughter-in-law of former Republican President Theodore Roosevelt and daughter of a Democratic diplomat, will campaign for the re-election of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, it was announced Sept. 23.

Ickes Styles Dewey Ardent New Dealist

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 25 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes, addressing the second annual American Slav Congress rally here, described Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential candidate, as "one of the most ardent New Dealers of them all, if one is to believe his speeches."

He referred to the New York Governor's recent speech at Los Angeles, in which the latter upbraided "the New Deal for not being new dealish enough."

Secretary Ickes told a crowd of 7,000 yesterday that the Democratic Administration does not propose to be a party "to any policy of economic isolationism while giving lip service to political co-operation between nations."

"If having helped, heroically, to drive out the Nazis, America leaves their victims to starvation and want, she will have failed of her duty and will, for generations to come, want to hide her head in shame. We will do no such thing."

In contrast, Mr. Ickes said Governor Dewey had "sneeringly remarked in Louisville the other day that we want no 'WPA for the rest of the world' and charged those whom he called 'Washington wasters' with trying to 'buy the good will of the world.'"

"You Americans of Slavic strain," Secretary Ickes continued, "have a right to know just what the Republican candidate means by his slurring reference to helping the devastated countries of Europe to get back on their feet."

Secretary Ickes also delivered a message to the Slav Congress from President Roosevelt, in which he said:

"The day of liberation of the peoples of Slav blood in Europe draws near, and with it the time for administration of retributive justice on their Nazi enslavers."

Earlier, the more than 2,800 delegates to the Slav Congress had concluded their meeting by electing officers and unanimously passing a resolution endorsing President Roosevelt's election to a fourth term.

The resolution, in the form of a message to the President, said in part:

"We have noted those who in defiance of all patriotic duty have resorted to slanders, lies and demagogy in this campaign in pursuit of narrow partisan, political ambitions. We Slavic Americans will not be deceived nor diverted from the truth by those who would toy with the fate of our country."

The Congress re-elected Leo Krzycki of Milwaukee President.

Harry Chandler

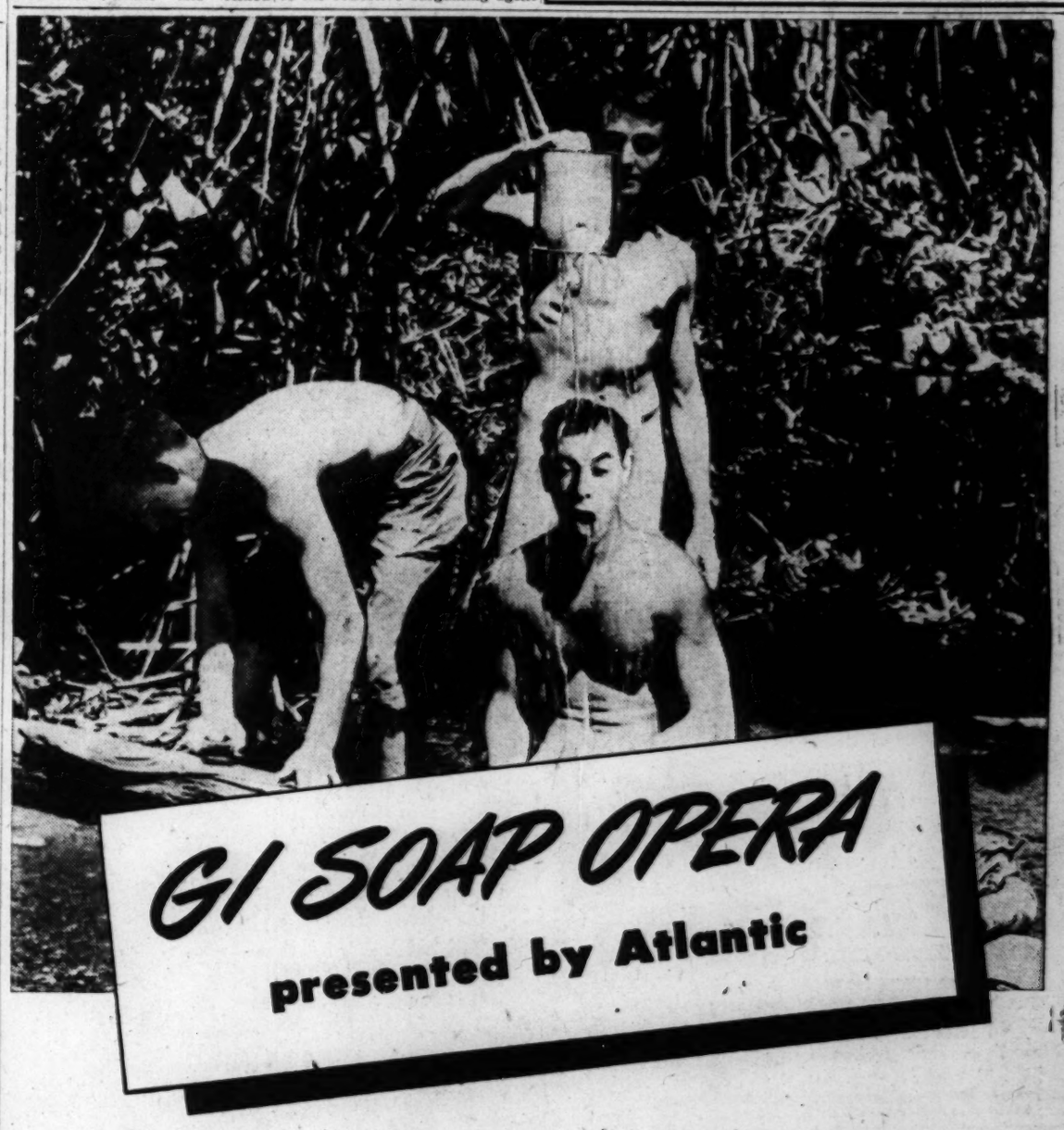
LOS ANGELES, Sept. 25 (AP)—Harry Chandler, who passed on here Sept. 23, for many years was publisher of the Los Angeles Times.

Mr. Chandler started his career on the newspaper as a circulation department clerk and at the time of his passing was chairman of the board of directors. In 1941 he gave up active management of the Times-Mirror Company.

Messages of condolence to his family included the following from Herbert Hoover:

"Harry Chandler's passing is a loss not alone to his millions of devoted friends but to the whole nation. His courage, his understanding and his lifelong, undeviating support of righteous action and constructive enterprise were a large part in the building of California and the whole nation."

Mr. Chandler was a native of Landaff, N. H. Survivors include his widow, Mrs. Marion Otis Chandler, daughter of the late Harrison Gray Otis, former publisher of the Times; three sons, Philip, Harrison, and Norman, the latter president and general manager of the Times-Mirror Company; and four daughters, Mrs. Earle E. Crowe, Mrs. John Hewitt Garland, Mrs. Frederick W. Williamson, and Mrs. Roger Goodan.



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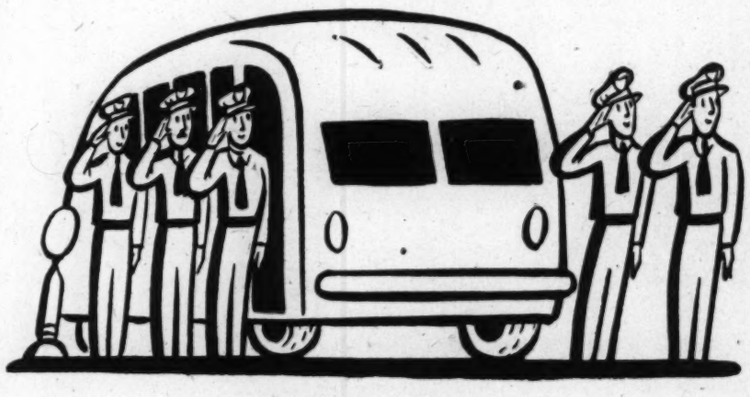

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Oriental Art on View in Wellesley — Prospects for the Stage in Boston

Chinese Paintings Exhibited At Wellesley College Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

Paintings lent by Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Pettus, president of the School of Oriental Languages in Peking, will be on view at the Wellesley College Art Museum through Oct. 11. Dr. Pettus gathered a large collection of early books and pictures during his long residence in China. The Wellesley display is but part of his collection. It consists of 30 exhibits that include hanging scrolls and album paintings.

Just 16 months ago, there was another Chinese exhibition in this Museum. Chinese ritual bronzes and paintings were put on display under the auspices of the Mayling Soong Foundation. The bronze vessels were of ancient manufacture antedating by centuries the pictures. But the pictures represented the major known epochs of Chinese painting, commencing with the T'ang, and they exemplified superlative achievements of the poet-painters of T'ang, Sung, and Ming epochs. The current display contains material primarily of Ming, with a few specimens of T'ang and Sung, and of Ch'ing.

We in New England have long been initiated into the beauties and mysteries of Chinese painting. Some of the wisest collectors of Oriental art have come from these parts. They gathered treasures and rareties, and bestowed them upon our art museums, where they may be seen and enjoyed by everyone. In Worcester, Cambridge, Boston, there are priceless treasures of Chinese, Japanese, Persian, and Indian art. New England has become a center of scholarship upon these subjects.

So engrossed in the Far East are many connoisseurs that they have cultivated a bias, harboring a boundless enthusiasm for the Oriental, and looking with a degree of snobbishness upon the handiwork of the western world. Students of art with broad vision—and no bias — will find certain identities in painting and sculpture of the East and the West; they will discover that European painting in its cycles of style sometimes moves very closely to the Asiatic viewpoint. Here in Wellesley, there are pictures which resemble the painting of our expressionists; there are landscapes that are strangely akin to Cézanne. It would be no great exaggeration to compare one portrait displayed with a painted likeness by Holbein, or Cranach.

This is a portrait of Lady Yang Kuei-Fei, a historical personage celebrated for her fabulous beauty. It is an imaginary portrait, painted by a woman some five hundred years after the illustrious beauty lived. It is consequently an idealization, and is imbued with the qualities of grace, refinement and femininity traditionally cherished by the Chinese. A well-defined line suffices to represent facial contour and feature. Earth colors and gold add embellishment. Fresh jasmine buds garnish the elaborate hairdress, and the sumptuous garment is woven with symbols ascribed to royalty. The gold circle worn about the lady's neck is a symbol of safety. She holds with befitting grace a peony, "The Queen of Flowers."

The Chinese portraitist in general accomplished his objective with no chiaroscuro, with no "tactile value," or environmental detail. He painted sparely and confidently, dwelling upon embellishments of precious metals and caravan gems, which were informed with symbolical meaning. Ignoring the demands of surface fact, he achieved a deeper realism.

Landscapes show the Chinese painter at his height. In pictures of great panoramic vistas he grasps the essentials, the towering mountain peaks in contrast with low-lying valleys; the upswept limbs of trees and the downward dash of waterfalls; the great expanses of sky, the precipitous mountain slopes, forests and streams, all dwarfing by comparison diminutive forms of men. In the Chinese landscape there is a suggestion of infinitude, of movement growth, change; but in contrast the man-made pagoda or bridge is noticeably static in its architectural lineaments. The receding prospect is thrust boldly and ingeniously into perspective in these vertical scrolls that convey an astounding spaciousness in their narrow boundaries.

There are several imposing landscapes in the Wellesley exhibition. There are scrolls, "Fishing in Fallen Snow" by Lin Ying, a Ming landscape after the manner of Wang Wei, "Trees and Rocks" by Wen Cheng, "Geese Under a Willow Tree" by Ma He Chih; "Pavilion by the Stream" by Ni Tsan, Yuan Dynasty. "A Bamboo and Rock" study was made by Prince Kuo, seventeenth son of Emperor K'ang Hsi. The prince was also director of the Board of Population and Review.

The album pictures are small, and as usual they are treated as lesser items of the exhibition. But they are delightful, nevertheless. They disclose the Chinese painter of Sung times and later, running off a little picture of a delectable them, a blossom, a bird perched on a branch, an insect. The conventions of long standing were ignored. The album pictures correspond in a way to certain water colors made today. Portrayed with assured stroke are the pheasant, the dragonfly, beetle, mantis, cricket, the flowering branch, and the ripening pod.

Scene from 'Wilson,' Coming Thursday to the RKO-Boston

Alexander Knox portrays President Wilson. At the left is William Jennings Bryan, played by Edwin Maxwell. Facing the camera is Vincent Price as William G. McAdoo.

Martinelli, Martini Out

Giovanni Martinelli and Nino Martini, who were listed among the artists to appear with the Boston Grand Opera Company in its engagement beginning Friday at the Boston Opera House, have been replaced by Ruberto Ardelli and Enrico Clause. The announcement says that the rest of the company will appear as scheduled.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square — Exhibition of etchings by Eugene Higgins. Through September.
Cambridge Center for Adult Education, 42 Brattle Street, Cambridge—Water colors by Gunna Bjareby. Through Oct. 7.
Holman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Engravings, etchings and old maps.
Robert V. Vose, 559 Boylston Street—American landscapes, Hudson School. Through the summer.
Museum of Fine Arts—Recent Accessions—textiles; Views of Paris, and exhibition of etchings; selected master drawings; fifteenth century Italian engravings. Museum hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily; 1:30 to 5:30 Sunrays. Closed Mondays.
Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge—New acquisitions of drawings and prints. Through summer. Exhibition of Old Wedgewood extended through September.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Andover: Addison Gallery of American Art—Extension of Gadgets of Century Ago. Through Oct. 16.
Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Annual exhibition of the Pittsfield Art League. Through September.
Rockport: The Thieme Gallery, 6 South Street—Paintings, sculpture and prints. Through September.
Wellesley: Wellesley College Art Museum—Exhibition of Chinese paintings lent by Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Pettus. Through Oct. 11. Hours: weekdays 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Sundays 2:30-5.

New Hampshire

Concord: State Library—Annual exhibition by New Hampshire artists.
Manchester: Currier Gallery of Art—Arts and crafts of the Allied Nations, lent by local collectors. Polish paintings of the 19th century. Through September.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG5, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking 10:00 a. m.—World News XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—Clement Hardman, baritone. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.
London—8:15 p. m.—"Listening Post." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Dance Music. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.
Melbourne—10:30 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC4, 15.31 meg., 19.5 m.
Guatemala—The English Hour, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—11:15 p. m.—Current Events. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes. Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 31.03 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Vandamm

John Archer

In "Our Fanny," farce coming Tuesday to the Colonial.

Today's FM Programs

WBZFM

4:00 p. m.—Musicale: recordings.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime: music.
4:45 p. m.—Aloha Land.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Music.
5:30 p. m.—Red Cross Program.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
6:45 p. m.—Lowell Thomas, news.
7:00 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Orchestra.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—Music; Interviews.
7:45 p. m.—Frontline Headlines.
8:00 p. m.—Music by the Masters.
9:00 p. m.—News; Symphony of Melody.
9:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
10:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

WGTR—WMTW

3:00 p. m. to 5—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—"Terry's Tunes"
7:30 p. m. to 11—Same as WNAC.
11:15 p. m.—Sign Off.

Hugh Laing and Nora Kaye

In "Romeo and Juliet," which Ballet Theater will give its first Boston performance on the evening of Oct. 2 at the Opera House.

For 'Wilson' Premiere

George Jessel will be master of ceremonies, and personal appearance will be made by Carole Landis, Dana Andrews, Roddy McDowall, and Trudy Marshall at the premiere of "Wilson" Thursday evening at the RKO Boston. Mr. Jessel and the other stars will arrive here two days ahead of the premiere and will make a tour of veterans hospitals. They will also appear at canteen shows, service broadcasts, bond rallies, and defense plants. Miss Landis has recently returned from a 30,000-mile tour of the South Pacific, where she and Jack Benny and others entertained service men.

Don Cossacks

The Don Cossack Russian Male Chorus, Serge Jaroff, director, appears in Symphony Hall on the afternoon of Sunday, Oct. 8. Their program includes the Bach-Gounod Ave Maria, the Moussorgsky Coronation Scene from "Boris Godounov," the traditional song, "Evening Bells," the Archengelsky "God, Hear My Prayer," the Gretchaninov Responsory XI, and boatmen's, Cossacks' and peasants' songs. The concert is under the direction of Aaron Richmond.

Hollywood News

Columbia Pictures has founded a school of dramatic art for the development of fresh talent, and Jack Cole has been named dance director of the project.

Alicia Markova and Anton Dolin were scheduled to do a specialty number in the William Rowland production, "Song for Miss Julia," before leaving for New York.

'Laffing Room' Coming Nov. 6; Delay in 'Way'

Olsen and Johnson's new show, "Laffing Room Only!" is now set to open at the Shubert in Boston on Monday, Nov. 6. The show goes into rehearsal in New York today under the direction of John Murray Anderson, with Edward Cline keeping an eye on the comedy sequences. Mr. Cline has directed the last three Olsen and Johnson films at the Universal studio. Robert Alton has returned from Hollywood to arrange the dances. Settings have been designed by Stewart Chaney.

"No Way Out," the new Owen Davis play, has postponed its Boston opening at the Plymouth from Monday, Oct. 16, to Tuesday, Oct. 17. This will avoid a conflict with "Rebecca" at the Shubert and "Violet" at the Wilbur, both of which are still scheduled to open on Oct. 16.

Seats go on sale at the Plymouth Tuesday for "I Remember Mama," John Van Druten's new play, which opens a two-week engagement here Monday, Oct. 2.

Helen Hayes begins an engagement of 11 performances at the City Center, New York City, on Sept. 27 in "Harriet," the comedy about Harriet Beecher Stowe.

Billy Rose's "The Seven Lively Arts," which opens at the Ziegfeld Theater, New York, on Dec. 7, is reported to have an advance sale of $258,000.

Clarence Derwent has set up in charge of the Actors' Equity Association, a trust fund of $25,000 for the purpose of providing two $500 prizes annually to the actor and actress, who, in the opinion of a comittee of three, has given the best performance during the current season. The choice is to be made from performers in all Broadway plays "irrespective of race, creed, or religion, with the exception of starred or featured players. The committee, which will make its first decision this season, comprises Bert Lytell, president of Equity; Lewis Nichols, drama critic of the New York Times, and Gilbert Miller, theatrical manager.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"The Perfect Marriage." Starring Miriam Hopkins, Victor Jory. 8:30 Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).
Wilbur—"Men to the Sea," by Herbert Kubly. Presented by David Wolper. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week).

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Between Two Worlds," Paul Henreid, John Garfield. 2:50, 6, 9:15. "She's a Soldier Too," Beuah Bondi, Percy Kilbride. 1:50, 4:55, 8:10.
Fenway—"Mask of Dimitrios," Sydney Greenstreet. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6, 9:20. "A Wave, a WAC, and a Marine," Henry Youngman, Elyse Knox. 1:30, 4:45, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Mademoiselle Fifi," Simone Simon. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:30, 8:35. "Casanova Brown," Gary Cooper, Teresa Wright. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:45.
Kenmore—"Show Business," Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "The Falcon Out West," Tom Conway. 2:33, 5:23, 8:13.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones, 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan—"Janie," Joyce Reynolds, Robert Hutton. 9:53 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:20, 9:30. "The Last Ride," Richard Travis, Eleanor Parker. 11:40 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.
Modern—"Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 7:45. "Between Two Worlds," John Garfield, Paul Henreid. 10:45 a. m., 2:15, 5:45, 9:15.
Orpheum—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 9:08 a. m., 12, 3:04, 6:05, 9:10.
Paramount—"Mask of Dimitrios," Sydney Greenstreet. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:35. "A Wave, a Wac, and a Marine," Henry Youngman, Elyse Knox. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 5, 8:15.
RKO-Boston — "Pearl of Death," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 10:05 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:25, 7:50, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:35 a. m., 2:05, 4:30, 6:55, 9:15.
Scollay—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. 10:15 a. m., 12:55, 3:25, 6:15, 8:55.
State—"Since You Went Away," Claudette Colbert, Jennifer Jones, Joseph Cotten. 11:45 a. m., 2:55, 6:05, 9:10.
South Station Theater—"March of Time," "Battle for the Marianas," latest newsreels and other shorts.
Telepix—"March of Time—British Empire," "Battle for the Marianas," "Olympic Ski Champ," "Modern Music," "Sports at Washington and Lee," "Unusual Occupations," "Donald Duck," "Belgium Liberated," "Digest of World News," Color Cartoons. Continuous 10:30 a. m., to midnight.
Uptown—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. 2:20, 5:55, 9:25. "Make Your Own Bed," Jack Carson, Jane Wyman. 1, 4:30, 8.
Washington Street Olympia—"Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. 9:55 a. m., 12:40, 3:30, 6:15, 9:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway, Mona Maris. 1:45, 7:45.
Allston: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. "Night of Adventure," Tom Conway. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Jungle Woman," J. Carroll Naish.
Regent: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. "Tornado," Chester Morris.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. "Unknown Guest," Victor Jory. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Leave It to the Irish," James Dunn. 1:50, 7:50.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. 3:30, 6:35, 9:45. "Ladies in Washington," Ronald Graham.
Coolidge Corner: "Sensations of 1945," Eleanor Powell, Dennis O'Keefe. "The Imposter," Jean Gabin.
Cleveland Circle: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby, B. Fitzgerald. Selected shorts. 1:45, 7:45.
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Dead End," Humphrey Bogart. "Kid from Spain," Eddie Cantor. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Home in Indiana," Walter Brennan. "Seven Days Ashore," Wally Brown. 2, 8.
University: "Sensations of 1945," Eleanor Powell. 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien. 3, 6:15, 9:40.
EVERETT—Capitol: "For Me and My Gal." 3:42, 9:30. "Billy the Kid." 2, 7:48.
Park: "Once Upon a Time," Cary Grant, Janet Blair. "Underground Guerrillas," John Clement.
HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Ladies of Washington," Ronald Graham. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. "Henry Aldrich's Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:30, 7:45.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. Latest March of Time. Short Subject.
MALDEN — Granada: "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 1:38, 4:47, 7:56. "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. 2:58, 6:01, 9:16.
Mystic: "Ladies of Washington," Thomas Marshall, Ronald Graham. 2:12, 7, 9:56. "The Hour Before the Dawn," Franchot Tone. 3:37, 8:28.
Auditorium: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon.
Maplewood: "Two Girls and a Sailor," Jimmy Durante, Van Johnson. 3:11, 9:11. "The Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 1:52, 7:52.
Strand: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien. 3:19, 8:24. "Twilight on the Prairie," Eddie Quillan. 2:12, 7, 9:54.
Orpheum: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Joe E. Brown. 3:35, 9:30. "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas. 2:15, 8.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Falcon in Mexico," Tom Conway. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. "Twilight on the Prairie," Leon Errol.
Fellsway: "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. "Action in Arabia," George Sanders.
MELROSE—Melrose: "White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshall. Selected Shorts. March of Time.
NATICK—Colonial: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Louisiana Hayride," Judy Canova. 1:41, 8.
NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. "Ladies of Washington," Trudy Marshall.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Marine Raiders," Pat O'Brien, Ruth Hussey. "This Is the Life," Susan Foster, D. O'Connor. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Capitol: "In Society," Abbott and Costello. "Jungle Woman," Evelyn Ankers.
Strand: "Man From 'Frisco," Michael O'Shea, Anne Shirley. "Louisiana Hayride," Judy Canova.
Alhambra: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis, Claude Rains. "Twilight on the Prairie."
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis. "Lady and the Monster."
Strand: "Pin-Up Girl," Betty Grable, Martha Raye. "Falcon Out West," Tom Conway.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Bathing Beauty," Red Skelton. "Silent Partner," William Henry.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Seventh Victim," Tom Conway, Kim Hunter. 2:09, 7:54. "This Is the Life," Donald O'Connor, Susanna Foster. 3:25, 9:10.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Mr. Skeffington," Bette Davis. "Twilight on the Prairie," Eddie Quillan.
WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott. "You Can't Ration Love," Betty Jane Rhoades.
Coolidge: "Tampico," Lynn Bari. "Three Men in White," Lionel Barrymore, Van Johnson.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "And the Angels Sing," Betty Hutton, Fred MacMurray, Dorothy Lamour. "The Navy Way," Jean Parker.
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Eve of St. Mark," Michael O'Shea, Anne Baxter. "Ladies of Washington," Trudy Marshall.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Spitfire," Leslie Howard, David Niven. "O, My Darling Clementine," Frank Albertson, Lorna Gray. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
Winchester — Winchester: "Gaslight," Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Prairie Chickens."

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

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Directed by HENRY KING
Reserved Seats On Sale For Premiere Only!
GALA N.E. PREMIERE THURS. EVE., SEPT. 28th, 8:30 p.m.
MOVIE STARS IN PERSON Plus COMPLETE STAGE SHOW including STAN KENTON AND HIS ORCH.
20th Century-Fox Picture
in Person! GEORGE JESSEL Master of Ceremonies CAROLE LANDIS DANA ANDREWS RODDY McDOWALL TRUDY MARSHALL
RKO BOSTON
Continuous Performances Start Friday, 8:30 A.M.

Loew's STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Open ● Orpheum 9:00 a.m. ● State 11:15 a.m.
DAVID O. SELZNICK'S 'SINCE YOU WENT AWAY' 7 - GREAT STARS - 7 plus NEWS OF THE DAY

KEITH MEMORIAL 2nd SMASH WEEK!
GARY COOPER TERESA WRIGHT Casanova Brown
Frank Morgan Anita Louise
also "MADEMOISELLE FIFI"

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Joyce REYNOLDS ● Robert HUTTON "JANIE" plus: "THE LAST RIDE"

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY
Sydney Greenstreet ● Peter Lorre "The Mask of Dimitrios" plus: "A Wave, a Wac and a Marine"

EXETER KEN 7067
PAUL HENREID JOHN GARFIELD "BETWEEN TWO WORLDS" BEULAH BONDI 'SHE'S A SOLDIER, TOO'

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

KENMORE 777 BEACON ST.
George Murphy Joan Davis Eddie Cantor SHOW BUSINESS THE FALCON OUT WEST

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY KIR. 4580
ELEANOR POWELL Sensations of 1945
PAT O'BRIEN MARINE RAIDERS

BOSTON (STAGE)

PLYMOUTH 2 WKS. BEG. OCT. 2 SEATS THURS.
Richard Rodgers & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd present
MADY CHRISTIANS • OSCAR HOMOLKA
I REMEMBER MAMA
A New Play by John van Druten
Adapted from Kathryn Forbes' "Mama's Bank Account"
Staged by MR. van DRUTEN
Eves. $1.20, $1.80, $2.40, $3.00. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, $1.20, $1.80, $2.40 (Inc. Tax)

PLYMOUTH LAST WEEK TONIGHT—8:30
MIRIAM HOPKINS VICTORY JORY
in a new play by SAMSON RAPHAELSON
THE PERFECT MARRIAGE
EVES. 1.20, 1.80, 2.40, 3.00. MATS. THURS. & SAT. 1.20, 1.80, 2.40 (inc. tax)

SHUBERT BEG. TOM'W EVE.
REGINALD DeKOVEN'S Romantic Comic Opera
'Robin Hood'
BOOK BY HARRY B. SMITH
IN ITS ORIGINAL FORM AS PLAYED BY THE FAMOUS BOSTONIANS
SEATS NOW: Eves. $3.60, 3, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20 Mats. Wed. & Sat. $3, 2.40, 1.80, 1.20 Inc. Tax

BOSTON (STAGE)

WILBUR 2 Weeks Begin Oct. 3 SEATS THURS.
THRILL-SCREAM "MEET A BODY"
A murder-mystery comedy by JANE HILTON
with AL SHEAN • WHITFORD KANE
Harry Gribbon • Ruth McDevitt • Forrest Orr
SEATS THURS. EVES. $3, $2.40, $1.80, $1.20. Wed. and Sat. Mats. $2.40, $1.80, $1.20 (Inc. Tax)

COLONIAL ONE WEEK BEG. TOM'W NIGHT
ROBERT REUD presents "OUR FANNY"
A New Farce by HARRY SEGALL with JOY HODGES
Eves.: $2.40, $1.80, $1.20. Mats. Wed., Thurs. and Sat.: $1.80, $1.20, 90c. Tax Inc.

TICKETS 9:30 A. M. to 9 P. M. at OPERA HOUSE and WILBUR Theatre
WEEK ONLY beg. NEXT MON. EVE.
RUSSIAN BALLET Ballet Theatre
Eves. $1.20 to $3.60. Wed.-Sat. Mats. $1.20 to $3.00

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

They Fought for Country . . . Carrier . . . and the Women They Loved!
WING & A PRAYER (The Story of Carrier X)
20th Century Fox Picture
Don Ameche • Dana Andrews • William Eythe Richard Jaeckel • Charles Bickford Sir Cedric Hardwicke
Doors Open 8:30 a. m. Midnight Shows
TWO THEATRES
BRANDT'S GLOBE, GOTHAM
Broadway and 46th St.—Broadway and 47th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
GARY COOPER • TERESA WRIGHT in International Pictures' "CASANOVA BROWN"
FRANK MORGAN ANITA LOUISE
Distributed through RKO Radio Pictures, Inc.
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"DAZZLING . . . GORGEOUS."—Brown, Sun.
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 plus Tax
Sat. Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax
Eves. 8:40. Sun. 8:15. No Mon. Perf.
Mats. Wed., Sat. 2:40; Sun. 3 Mail Orders
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474

THE THEATRE GUILD presents (In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN - ANNABELLA - OSCAR KARLWEIS
MARTIN BECK Thea., 45th W. of 8th Avenue
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY GARDE HARRY STOCKWELL JOSEPH BULOFF EVELYN WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Theatre, 44th West of Broadway
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thurs. and Sat. at 2:30

CURTAIN AT 8:30, PLEASE
NO ONE SEATED DURING PROLOGUE
"As beautifully produced a musical play as you can hope to see."—Chapman, News
Edwin Lester presents The New Operetta Triumph
SONG OF NORWAY
IMPERIAL Theatre, 45th W. of Broadway
CO. 5-2412. Eves. 8:30 Sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
Evgs. $6-$1.20. Mats. $3.60-$1.20. All including tax

"A dramatic thunderbolt."—Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER DENNIS KING DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40
AIR CONDITIONED

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents

590 WEEI, 660 WEAF, 710 WOR, 770 WJZ, 850 WHDH, 880 WABC, 950 WORL, 1030 WBZ, 1150 WCOP, 1260 WNAC, 1510 WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Martin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Women of America"	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; comedy	burgh Pirates baseball	News Service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Easy Rhythms	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Interviews	Musical Alarm Clock	"Right to Happiness"	burgh Pirates baseball	News service
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Popular music songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Sports comments
4:15	ody in Sky; songs	Newscasts	Stella Dallas; sketch	burgh Pirates baseball	Bob Crosby's Orch.
4:30	Prof. J. A. C. Auer	News Commentator	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; News	The Western Rambler	"Widder Brown"; sk.	burgh Pirates baseball	J. Manning, Tr'bador
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	Terry and the Pirates	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; E. Hawkins' Or.
5:15	lies; Evelyn Howe	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love, and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sk.	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:30	"Note for Victory"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	Adventures of Tom Mix	'Ginger & Bobby,' songs
5:45	"Inside MGM"; int	"Captain Midnight," sk.	'Front Page Farrell'; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwo'd	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	L. Murray's music	Newscasts	Embarkation Port Band	Sports; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dinah Shore, songs
7:15	"Dateline"; drama	Horace Heidt's Show	News of the World	Democratic State Com.	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's "Th'ks	"The Lone Ranger";	Paul Stewart, songs	Political talk	Musical Comedy Songs
7:45	to the Yanks"	western dramatization	Frontline Headlines	Latin Amer. Rhythms	Clem Norton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	Ray Henle, news	Cavalcade of America	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Walter Pidgeon, drama	Sunny Skylar's Se'nade	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90's Revue"	"Blind Date"; Arlene	Dusolina Giannini	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	Howard Barlow's Orch.	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Irving Berlin's Music
9:00	Theater; Lucille	"David Harding—Coun-	Lily Pons, soprano;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Tchai-
9:15	Ball; Don Ame-	ter Spy?"; mystery dr.	Donald Voorhees' Or.	"Screen Test"	kovsky: Manfred (Sym-
9:30	che; Jack Carson	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	"Information Please";	Human Adventure; Uni-	phonic Poem)
9:45	"Lucky Partners"	Dance orch.; Drama	Clifton Fadiman, m.c.	versity Chicago dramas	Classical Album
10:00	Guild: Dick Powell,	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Henry Gladstone, news	News service
10:15	Hap'n'd Tomorrow	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Gov. Thomas E. Dewey	Paul Schubert, news	Vocal Trio
10:30	Johnny Morgan Va-	The Symphonette, with	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz show;	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
10:45	riety Show	M. Piastro, conductor	Jimmy McClain, m. c.	Music; Weather	Dean Hudson's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	News service	News; N. Eddy, news	News service	Bobby Sherwood's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Musical program	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.
11:30	Johnny Long's Or.	Fisherman's program	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Orch	Day's End; music
11:45	Johnny Long's Or.	"Aloha"; News	Music You Want	Nat Brandwynne's Orch	Day's End; music

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Dress Parade	Organ; Weather Organ	
7:15	News; C'wb'y music	News report	Musical pgm; Weather	News comments	
7:30	Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clok	News commentator	"Happy Hank"; songs	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	"Ranger Joe's Ranch"	Herb Lewis, songs	ship Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	George & Dixie; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; Music	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan Time	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	"The Breakfast Club"	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Industrial talk	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Chet Gaylord Program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	Valiant Lady	Dramatic Sketch	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch
10:15	"Light of World"	Drama; Variety Show	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Victor Lindlahr	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	Second Husband	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Now Voyager"; drama	Yankee House Party	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch; music
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk	ring Cliff Arquette	Studio Program	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	The Wax Museum	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Off the Record"	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	"Kick Conga"
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Off the Record"	Parade of Stars	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Curtain Time with Mar-
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	guerite Porter; News
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Women and the War	"Guiding Light"; dr.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food talk	"Today's Children"; dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Popular Classics; music	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	"Real Stories"; drama	Cowboy Jamboree
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs	"Woman of America"; sk	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	burgh Pirates baseball	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Easy Rhythm	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Studio Program	Music; "Listen Milady"	'Right to Happiness'; sk	burgh Pirates baseball	News service
4:00	Chas. Pelley; Mel-	Popular music; songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Sports comments
4:15	ody in Sky; Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	burgh Pirates baseball	"Back to School"
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Jewish Philanthropies	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	Boston Braves - Pitts-	Del Courtney's Orch.
4:45	Help Wanted; news	"Western Rambler"	"Young Widder Brown"	burgh Pirates baseball	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
5:00	Five O'clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Merle Pitt's Or.
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc.	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Ginger & Bobby; songs
5:30	"Notes for Victory"	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	Ginger & Bobby; songs
5:45	"Inside MGM"; int	"Captain Midnight," sk	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music
6:15	E. C. Hill; guest	Newscast	"The King's Men"; s'gs	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Sports; Band	'Jerry and Sky'; sketch	"Serenader"; songs	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Lou Holtz; Music; talk	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Symphonic Gems	J. Mercer's Music Show	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Dick Todd, songs
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	WAVE Parade; W Lang	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30	American Melody	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	"Everything for the	"Confidentially Yours"	Red River Valley Trio
7:45	Hour; songs; or.	"Scramby Amby"; quiz	Boys"; variety; guest	Lani McIntire's Orch.	"Back to School"
8:00	'Big Town'; drama	Ray Henle, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News Service
8:15	'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Sunny Skylar's Sere'ade	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Theater; J. Stevens	Ransom Sherman's C'rt	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	"Kol Nidre"; Rabbi S J	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	'Accent on Youth'	Ransom Sherman's C'rt	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	Abrams; choir; organ	Tax program
9:00	Geo. Burns; Gracie	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15	Allen; comedy	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	"Screen Test Time"	"Music Hour"
9:30	'This Is My Best';	Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Words at War; drama	American Forum of Air:	"Music Hour"
9:45	"Leader of People"	Dance orchestra; drama	Words at War; drama	"Business and the	"Music Hour"
10:00	"Service to Front"	Raymond Gram Swing	Bob Hope Variety Show	election"	News service
10:15	"Service to Front"	"George Hicks Reports"	Bob Hope Variety Show	Paul Schubert, news	"This Is France"
10:30	Sen. B. K. Wheeler	"Let Yourself Go"; Mil-	Hildegarde; Ed. Guest;	Musical Roundup	"The Jazz Album"
10:45	Dean Hudson's Or.	ton Berle; P. Goddard	Bert Lahr; T. Romano	Music; Weather	"The Jazz Album"
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Neil Bondshu's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Musical program	Weather; Sports	Radio Newsreel	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
11:30	"Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Sinfonietta; Alfred	Day's End; music
11:45	tographer"; drama	Music; News	Music You Want	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End; music

Means of Helping Veterans Is Seen in N. E. Idle Farms

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Thousands of war veterans thinking in terms of owning farms after the war, plus 2,000,000 to 3,000,000 acres of idle farmlands throughout New England, constitute the answer provided by Horatio Butters, New Hampshire "dirt farmer," today, to a serious problem of agricultural blight and abandoned farms that has plagued the Northeastern States for more than a generation.

Visiting Boston to further his plans for recognition of the vast losses in community tax revenues entailed in nonproductive farm properties, Mr. Butters stated that he had sent letters to all six New England governors and agricultural commissioners seeking an official study of idle farm prospects to help meet war veteran demands for postwar security and employment.

His proposal to place veterans on farms that have long since lost their ratings as shareholders in the operating expenses of small communities is timed to coincide with a meeting of the state directors of the Farm Security Administration of the northeastern states at the Bellevue Hotel in Boston tomorrow.

Prepare to Aid Veterans

For two days, the directors, representing New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Rhode Island, Vermont, Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Hampshire, will lay the groundwork for administering the G. I. Bill of Rights providing preference for veterans in the purchase of family-type farms.

Under discussion will also be such plans as the one presented by Mr. Butters to combine a planned program for bringing agricultural prosperity to the states with one for rehabilitating returning war veterans.

Having no official connections, and speaking only as a "dirt farmer" who has grown up in farm territory where hundreds of once-flourishing acreage "has deteriorated into weeds and general decay" Mr. Butters is exercising his prerogative as "an individual American" to try and see if something can be done to salvage farm lands. On the side he dabbles a bit in real estate.

In his appeal to the Governors, and his one-man campaign by radio talks and lectures, the Milford, N. H., farmer points out that there are 875,000 idle acres in Massachusetts alone. On the basis of his minimum estimate of the annual income of $10 per acre if the land is placed in production, he said in an interview today, "Massachusetts is losing nearly $9,000,000 a year in potential farm incomes."

Loss Through Idle Farms

He figured that New England as a whole must be losing an annual farm income of $52,000,000 through its failure to put idle farm lands into production.

For the first time since he began to pioneer a drive to do something about New England's deserted farms, conditions having their roots in the last business depression and a general migration of farmers into the higher industrial wage districts, Mr. Butters has found a "simple solution" to the farm problem. "The war veteran's need," he said, "is within New England's powers to meet."

Having heard that Massachusetts and New Hampshire import from 80 to 90 per cent of all the vegetables consumed within their boundaries, Mr. Butters envisaged an opportunity for expanding the farm effort locally.

"There are idle farms everywhere throughout New England," he said. "Their fields are filling up with uncontrolled forestry growth. All that remains of the ancient homesteads, in many instances, are standing chimneys and vacant, open cellars. Others, still up, lean ominously in the direction of imminent collapse. If this country is going to feed the world as well as itself after the war, there is going to be an urgent need of these idle lands for food production."

The meeting of the Farm Security Administration officials in Boston will be the first in many years to study farm loans. Under terms of the "G. I. Bill of Rights" 40-year, 3 per cent credits are advanced to sharecroppers, tenants and to farm workers who cannot get financing elsewhere. The FSA is now working on a program to give preference to war veterans not only in the buying of equipment, but in the outright purchase of farms.

Navy Officer Procurement Seeks Business Executives

War Activities of New England

Business executives with purchasing experience in the building materials and durable goods industries are urged to apply for duty with the Office of Naval Officer Procurement, 150 Causeway Street, Boston, in an announcement from the First Naval District today.

Demands of the Control Materials plan call for additional officers to serve in this work at once. Applicants must have purchased not less than $250,000 annually and should be earning $5,000 per year. While a college education is desirable it is not essential. Age limits are 30 to 45.

Electrical and mechanical engineers and graduates of recognized schools of business are needed to serve as procurement expediters and production analysts. Maximum age limit for such officers is 35 and applicants must meet general sea duty physical requirements.

Decorations, Promotions

Eleven Bay State airmen with the Eighth Air Force based in England have won decorations and promotions, according to field dispatches received here recently.

Five of these Army aviators were cited for "meritorious achievement while participating in heavy bombardment missions in the air offensive against the enemy over continental Europe." Those named and their awards are: Maj. Samuel O. Davis, pilot, of Waban, an oak leaf cluster to the Air Medal; First Lieut. Francis F. Scannell, pilot, of Somerville, the fourth oak leaf cluster to the Air Medal; Second Lieut. Joseph A. Bodio, bombardier, of Dorchester, the Air Medal; Technical Sergeant Arthur R. Stockdale, top turret gunner, of Boston, the second oak leaf cluster to the Air Medal, and Sergeant Richard T. Howell, ball-turret gunner, of Medford, the Air Medal.

Two Flying Fortress machine gunners from Massachusetts received oak leaf clusters to the Air Medal for "coolness, courage and skill." They are Staff Sergeant John L. Carroll of Roslindale and Technical Sergeant Samuel Rudofsky of Malden.

At Eighth Air Force Fighter Stations the following have been decorated: Lieut. Floyd W. Tremberth, Mustang pilot, of Winchester, an oak leaf cluster; Lieut. Charles A. Badavas, Mustang pilot, of Boston, the Air Medal, and Corp. Charles E. Lawler, armorer, the Good Conduct Medal.

Colonel Hurd Welcomed

New England industry welcomed Col. Lester Lester W. Hurd, new commanding officer of the Boston Chemical Warfare Procurement District recently when he was officially greeted by John D. West of the New England Council and Roy Williams of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Colonel Hurd comes to Boston from the office of the chief of the industrial division of Chemical Warfare Service, where he has been executive officer. Col. S. E. Whitesides, Jr., former chief of the Boston office, has been assigned to New York as commanding officer of that district.

Walter L. Bouve

Walter L. Bouve, who passed on in Boston yesterday, was a civil engineer, soldier, legislator and attorney.

Credited with mapping out most of Hingham's water system, he was named by President McKinley in 1898 as assistant adjutant-general for Massachusetts. He served as a captain in the Spanish-American War, and as a major during the Mexican border incident.

He was graduated from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1874 and from Harvard Law School in 1879, and had been a practicing attorney since 1880.

Mr. Bouve was appointed Special Justice of the Second District Court of Plymouth in 1885, was Special Assistant District Attorney of the Southeastern District in 1890-91, and was elected to the House of Representatives from Hingham in 1896. In 1899 he served in the State Senate.

11 Men Arrested In Lottery Raids

Continued from Page 1

daily prizes running from $1 to $3,000, based on Treasury balance and bank clearance figures as quoted in the daily papers, said Mr. Soucy.

Headquarters for the operation of the combine were in Massachusetts, from which, it is charged, tickets were distributed to points in New Hampshire and Maine for distribution to ultimate purchasers. Thousands of the tickets, Mr. Soucy charged, found their way into the hands of shipyard workers and defense plant employees along the Maine coast.

Control Figure

Mr. Soucy identifies the alleged central figure in the lottery conspiracy as Frederick W. Lenk of Coral Gables, Miami Beach, Fla., a taxicab operator, formerly of Worcester, Mass., who was taken into custody at Miami Beach several days ago.

The group will be arraigned in Portland on Sept. 29.

Those arrested in New England were identified by Mr. Soucy as follows: Joseph F. Camillieri of Chelsea, Mass.; George E. Gendron and William DeRepentigny, both of Saco, Maine; Louis P. Gendron and William J. Spenard of Biddeford, Maine; Paul J. Caron and Louis pooler of Waterville, Maine; Henray C. Foss of Freeport, Maine; John V. Fulhern of Portland, Maine; Michael P. Flanagan of Dover, N. H., and Joseph E. Durcotte of Somersworth, N. H.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER CHA. 0313 BOSTON

Clowns Furnish Fun for Youngsters

By a Staff Photographer

Circus Opens at Boston Garden

There are plenty of funny clowns at the Hamid-Morton three-ring indoor circus showing this week at the Boston Garden under the auspices of Aleppo Temple of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine (top). Also, the aerialists attract plenty of awesome attention, as evidenced by the youngsters in the lower picture, although little Freddie Dellorfuro, left, was more interested in the photographer at the moment. With this Lynn youngster, left to right, are Maria and Frank Dellorfuro and Francis Natala of Quincy. The show continues throughout the week.

Shriners Open Circus Full Of Fresh Thrills

From its grand opening—with 300 Shriners in their gay turban-bedecked costumes marching around the arena—to the final splash as Superman Peejay Ringens rides his cycle down an elevated ramp and lands in a shallow tank of water, the fourth annual appearance of the Hamid-Morton Circus at the Boston Garden is packed with laughs and thrills.

Sponsored by the Aleppo Temple of the Shrine, the big three-ring circus will continue at the Garden through Sunday, Oct. 1, with matinees on Wednesday, Friday, Saturday, and next Sunday.

Twenty-four big displays make up the program, and, with just one thing at a time—in most cases—taking place in the arena, there's ample opportunity to absorb each and every number without chance of missing a thing.

Joe Basile and his Madison Square Garden Band, with Miss Winnie Duncan, soloist, open the show, the band furnishing the music throughout. Comedy bar and high-ladder acts vie for honors with the flying trapeze and the aerial ballet numbers.

Watkins is there with his unridable mule and a whole ring full of prancing ponies. The three Paroffs on high Roman ladders display perfect balancing at a high altitude, and the Cycling Kirks feature a riot of fun in their comedy cycle act.

Once again, with its Boston appearance, arrangements have been made through the Shriners to have the Hamid-Morton Circus present 20 of its feature acts on the lawn between the Children's and Infants' Hospitals on Longwood Avenue tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock. The circus band will accompany the performers, and there will be ice cream and balloons for the children.

At various times during its week's stay in Boston, veterans from various servicemen's hospitals in the Boston area will be brought to the Garden to see the performances.

Boston Cost Of Living Up .3 of 1 P. C.

Cost of living in Boston edged up three tenths of 1 per cent last month, Wendell D. Macdonald, Regional Director of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, reported in Boston today. Food, clothing, house-furnishings and miscellaneous commodities and services all showed a little advance.

The general rise for Boston runs 2.3 per cent more than a year ago and 26 per cent over August, 1939, when the European war began. As measured against the base month of the Little Steel formula for stabilizing wages, the increase in the cost of living measures 24 per cent. The "Little Steel" formula is figured on 15 per cent.

The largest gain in prices last month was found in clothing, where a seasonal boost concurrent with the appearance of new fall merchandise in retail stores has long been expected. Clothing went up 1 per cent to begin what may be a series of monthly rises. House furnishings, which also have been trending upward, showed half of one per cent more. House furnishings last month were 11 per cent higher than in August, 1943.

The cost of food went up two tenths of one per cent, the data of the United States Department of Labor Bureau indicates. A seasonal jump in the price of eggs had most to do with the food advance.

However, the rise in food in Boston was not duplicated throughout New England. In three other cities which the BLS surveys on food, there was a small advance; in the remaining three a decline. New Haven reported a rise of one half of one per cent, and Providence and Portland one per cent. Declines were noted in Fall River of .5 per cent, in Bridgeport of .3 per cent and in Manchester of .2 per cent.

Legion Speeds Up Paper Collections

Already a discernible effect on the wastepaper drive is being noticed as the result of the work of members of the American Legion through their 324 posts throughout the State, Andrew P. McArdle, State Chairman of the Wastepaper Salvage, said yesterday.

In Boston, arrangements have been made with George C. Hyland, Chairman of the Boston Salvage Committee, for each post to secure the co-operation of all neighborhood stores and business establishments to place their paper in bins provided in all shopping centers.

Principal objectives of the Boston Legionnaires will be to urge householders and business establishments contributing through the Boston Salvage Committee to bundle their waste paper in cartons or packages for collection along with their bundled newspapers and magazines.

Study of United Nations Experiment in Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 25—Virtually the entire city will embark next Sunday on a plan to acquaint its citizens with their allies in this war. It is an experiment in international education which is believed to have no exact precedent in this country, and its originators hope for great things from it.

Each week, from October 1 through March 25, a different allied nation will be feted, publicized, talked about, and featured in Worcester. The first will be Australia; 19 others will follow alphabetically.

The schools will weave facts about the nation into their curriculums, the libraries will present books about the nation, the museums will feature the arts and crafts, the newspapers and radio stations will lend time and space to the problems of the nation, the theaters will feature documentary films concerning the nation, the stores will display fabrics and products of the nation in question. The flag of the nation will fly during the week from City Hall.

It all started when David H. Harris, program-production manager of radio station WTAG, Worcester, was casting about for some plan to give effect to all the talk about international and racial unity. A lot had been said, but too little done, he felt.

Went to New York

Mr. Harris went to New York and discussed the matter with John H. Macdonell, manager of the United Nations Information Office, and out of the discussions the plan grew. The two men believed Worcester, with just over 200,000 population, was a city of exactly the right size for such an experiment.

The Worcester man returned and enlisted the co-operation of Mayor William A. Bennett. A Mayor's Committee was formed which included the leading civic groups in Worcester. With Mayor Bennett as its honorary head, and Mr. Harris its active chairman, the committee has the following membership:

Art Museum, Miss Louisa Dresser; films, Alec Davis; Natural History Museum, Richard C. Potter; retail stores, Brooks Shumaker, manager of Filene's Worcester branch; newspapers, M. H. Williams, Managing Editor of the Worcester Telegram-Gazette; Chamber of Commerce, Chandler Bullock; Library, Emerson Greenaway; School, Superintendent Thomas F. Power; Colleges, Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, President of Clark University; Women's Organizations, Mrs. Dorothy L. Salter, Secretary of the Worcester Women's Club; Hospitality, Maurice T. Lawler; Women's Broadcasts, Miss Mildred Bailey, in charge of women's programs at WTAG; and Publicity, Miss Mitzi Kornetz.

Opening gun in the educational campaign will be fired when the Columbia Broadcasting System's "People's Platform" program is arranged to originate at Clark University Saturday night. Discussion of the topic, "Can Japan Be Stopped from Fighting Another War?" will be carried on by Dr. C. M. Chen, counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Washington; Hugh L. Keenleyside, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Canada and former Canadian Charge d'Affaires at Tokyo; and H. J. Timperley, former Australian adviser to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and one-time correspondent in the Far East for The Christian Science Monitor.

Clark University will continue in the picture by presenting a weekly forum on Thursdays at which representatives furnished by the embassy or information office of the country of the week will speak. These forums will be broadcast over WTAG.

The Telegram-Gazette will print in its Sunday magazine section each week a 1,500-word story describing the country to be featured.

When the United States Office of War Information heard of the plan, it, too, was enthusiastic about it and agreed to tie in its "The Voice of America" short-wave broadcasts with it.

Purpose of Move

Mr. Harris describes the purpose of the experiment this way: It is, he says, "to build new understanding in the Central New England area of the peoples and countries with which we have been allied during wartime and with whom we must work during peace.

"The boys who return from the war will expect us at home to be thinking in terms akin to theirs. Our series of national observances, we hope, will eventually spread and bring to the entire country a better appreciation of other countries, thus laying a foundation for mutual trust in the future."

The schedule of "weeks" is: October 1 through November 18, Australia, Belgium, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Greece, India, Luxembourg. There will be a lull for the Christmas season. Then from January 14 through March 25, the schedule will be: the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, Union of South Africa, U. S. S. R., Yugoslavia, and Latin America, the last topic stretching over two weeks.

Calling All Shoppers

to a secluded eating place in a famous Boston "alley." No. 1 Winter Place, up one flight is a quaint restaurant where all food is prepared on the premises, "home cooked."

11 a. m. to 7:30 p. m.

EICHEL'S Restaurant IN WINTER PLACE

THEIR SIDE OF THE LEDGER ... and Ours

WE'RE all partners with our fighting men in this grim business of war. But when we see what they contribute in youth, in health, in life itself, we know that we can never hope to balance our side of the ledger with theirs.

But we must do all that we can. Let's consider just one item on this side of the ledger . . . telephones.

THOSE MARINES storming the beaches on the road to Tokyo . . . they'll push on, but not without their field telephones set up at every beachhead.

THE BOMBER CREWS winging out nightly over Europe . . . they'll find their targets, but only with the aid of a voice that comes to them over the "intercom."

THAT OFFICER on the flying bridge of a cruiser . . . with just a word he'll send tons of blistering steel crashing on that enemy stronghold, but not without the aid of those "talkers" relaying his orders to all parts of the ship.

AND THOSE STRONGHEARTED INFANTRYMEN advancing on Berlin . . . they'll get there, but only as fast as those Signal Corps crews can pay out cable and set up communications.

Telephones, wire, cable . . . these are the things we can and are giving them. But it means that hardly any equipment can be made for civilian use . . . that all must conserve what facilities we have by thoughtful use of the telephone . . . that many must share party lines . . . that some will have no service at all.

But surely none of us here at home considers this too much to be charged to us for the account of Victory.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY

American Labor Praised by Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Following is the text of President Roosevelt's speech Saturday night, Sept. 23, before the American Federation of Labor International Teamsters Union:

Well, here we are together again—after four years—and what years they have been!

I am actually four years older—which seems to annoy some people. In fact, millions of us are more than 11 years older than when we started in to clear up the mess that was dumped in our laps in 1933.

We all know certain people will make it a practice to deprecate the accomplishments of labor—who even attack labor as unpatriotic.

They keep this up usually for three years and six months. But then, for some strange reason, they change their tune—every four years—just before election day.

When votes are at stake they suddenly discover that they really love labor, and are eager to protect it from its old friends.

Reads G. O. P. Plank

I got quite a laugh, for example—and I am sure that you did—when I read this plank in the Republican Platform adopted at their national convention in Chicago last July:

"The Republican Party accepts the purposes of the National Labor Relations Act, the Wage and Hour Act, the Social Security Act, and all other Federal statutes designed to promote and protect the welfare of American working men and women, and we promise a fair and just administration of these laws."

Many of the Republican leaders and Congressmen and candidates, who shouted enthusiastic approval of that plank in that convention hall would not even recognize these progressive laws if they met them in broad daylight. Indeed, they have personally spent years of effort and energy—and much money—in fighting every one of those laws in the Congress, in the press, and in the courts, ever since this Administration began to advocate them and enact them into legislation.

That is a fair example of their insincerity and their inconsistency.

The whole purpose of Republican oratory these days seems to be to switch labels. The object is to persuade the American people that the Democratic Party was responsible for the 1929 crash and depression, and the Republican Party was responsible for all social progress under the New Deal.

Charges Fraud

Imitation may be the sincerest form of flattery—but I am afraid that in this case it is the most obvious common or garden variety of fraud.

There are enlightened, liberal elements in the Republican Party, and they have fought hard and honorably to bring the Party up to date and to get it in step with the forward march of American progress. But these liberal elements were not able to drive the old guard Republicans from their entrenched positions.

Can the old guard pass itself off as the New Deal?

I think not.

We have all seen many marvelous stunts in the circus, but no performing elephant could turn a handspring without falling flat on his back.

I need not recount to you the centuries of history which have been crowded into these four years since I saw you last.

There were some—in the Congress and out—who raised their voices against our preparations for defense—before and after 1939—as hysterical war mongering, who cried out against our help to the Allies as provocative and dangerous.

We remember the voices.

They would like to have us forget them now. But in 1940 and 1941 they were loud voices. Happily they were a minority and—fortunately for ourselves, and for the world—they could not stop America.

Heads in the Sand

There are some politicians who kept their heads buried deep in the sand while the storms of Europe and Asia were headed our way, who said that the Lend-Lease bill "would bring and end to free government in the United States," and who said "only hysteria entertains the idea that Germany, Italy, or Japan contemplate war upon us."

These very men are now asking the American people to entrust to them the conduct of our foreign policy and our military policy.

What the Republican leaders are now saying in effect is this: "Oh, just forget what we used to say, we have changed our minds now—we have been reading the public opinion polls about these things, and we now know what the American people want. Don't leave the task of making the peace to those old men who first urged it, and who have already laid the foundations for it, and who have had to fight all of us, inch by inch, during the last five years to do it—just to turn it all over to us. We'll do it so skillfully—that we won't lose a single isolationist vote or a single isolationist campaign contribution."

There is one thing I am too old for—I cannot talk out of both sides of my mouth at the same time.

Welcomes Supporters

This Government welcomes all sincere supporters of the cause of effective world collaboration in the making of a lasting peace. Millions of Republicans all over the nation are with us—and have been with us—in our unshakable determination to build the solid structure of peace. And they, too, will resent this campaign talk by those who first woke up to the facts of international life a few short months ago—when they began to study the polls of public opinion.

Those who today have the military responsibility for waging this war in all parts of the globe are not helped by the statements of men who, without responsibility and without knowledge of the facts, lecture the chiefs of staff of the United States as to the best means of dividing our armed forces and our military resources between the Atlantic and Pacific, between the Army and the Navy, and among the commanding generals of the different theaters of war.

When I addressed you four years ago, I said: "I know that America will never be disappointed in its expectation that labor will always continue to do its share of the job we now face, and do it patriotically and effectively and unselfishly."

Today we know that America has not been disappointed. In his order of the day when the Allied armies first landed in Normandy, General Eisenhower said: "Our home fronts have given us overwhelming superiority in weapons and munitions of war."

I know that there are those labor baiters among the opposition who, instead of calling attention to the achievements of labor in this war, prefer to pick on the occasional strikes which have occurred—strikes which have been condemned by every responsible national labor leader—every national leader except one. And that one labor leader, incidentally, is certainly not among my supporters.

Labor baiters forget that, at our peak, American labor and management have turned out airplanes at the rate of 109,000 per year; tanks—57,000 per year; combat vessels—573 per year; landing vessels—31,000 per year; cargo ships—19,000,000 tons per year; and small arms ammunition—23,000,000,000 rounds per year.

Strike Is News

But a strike is news, and generally appears in shrieking headlines—and, of course, they say labor is always to blame.

The fact is that, since Pearl Harbor, only one tenth of one per cent of man-hours have been lost by strikes. But even those candidates who burst out in election-year affection for social legislation and for labor in general still think you ought to be good boys and stay out of politics. And above all, they hate to see any working man or woman contribute a dollar bill to any wicked political party. Of course, it is all right for large financiers and industrialists and monopolists to contribute tens of thousands of dollars—but their solicitude for that dollar which the men and women in the ranks of labor contribute is always very touching.

They are, of course, perfectly willing to let you vote—unless you happen to be a soldier or sailor overseas, or a merchant seaman carrying the munitions of war. In that case they have made it pretty hard for you to vote—for there are some political candidates who think they may have a chance if only the total vote is small enough.

Urges All to Vote

And while I am on the subject of voting let me urge every American citizen—man and woman—to use your sacred privilege of voting, no matter which candidate you expect to support. Our millions of soldiers and sailors and merchant seamen have been handicapped or prevented from voting by those politicians and candidates who think they stand to lose by such votes. You here at home have the freedom of the ballot. Irrespective of party you should register and vote this November. That is a matter of good citizenship.

Words come easily, but they do not change the record. You are old enough to remember what things were like for labor in 1932.

You remember the closed banks, and the breadlines and the starvation wages; the foreclosures of homes and farms, and the bankruptcies of business; the "Hoovervilles," and the young men and women of the nation facing a hopeless, jobless future; the closed factories and mines and mills; the ruined and abandoned farms; the stalled railroads and the empty docks; the blank despair of a whole nation—and the utter impotence of our Federal Government.

You remember the long hard road, with its gains and its setbacks, which we have traveled together since those days.

Now there are some politicians, of course, who do not remember that far back, and some who remember but find it convenient to forget. But the record is not to be washed away that easily.

Propaganda Technique

The opposition has already imported into this campaign the propaganda technique invented by the dictators abroad. The technique was all set out in Hitler's book—and it was copied by the aggressors of Italy and Japan. According to that technique, you should never use a small falsehood; always a big one, for its very fantastic nature will make it more credible—if only you keep repeating it over and over again.

For example, although I rubbed my eyes when I read it, we have been told that it was not a Republican depression, but a Democratic depression from which this nation has been saved—that this Administration is responsible for all the suffering and misery that the history books and the American people always thought had been brought about during the 12 ill-fated years when the Republican Party was in power.

Now, there is an old and somewhat lugubrious adage which says: "Never speak of rope in the house of one who has been hanged." In the same way, if I were a Republican leader speaking to a mixed audience, the last word in the whole dictionary that I think I would use is that word "depression."

For another example, I learned—much to my amazement—that the policy of this Administration was to keep men in the army when the war was over, because there might be no jobs for them in civil life.

Discharge Plan Released

Why, the very day that this fantastic charge was first made, a formal plan for the method of speedy discharge from the Army had already been announced by the War Department — a plan based upon the wishes of the soldiers themselves.

This callous and brazen falsehood about demobilization was an effort to stimulate fear among American mothers, wives, and sweethearts. And, incidentally, it was hardly calculated to bolster the morale of our soldiers and sailors and airmen fighting our battles all over the world.

Perhaps the most ridiculous of these campaign falsifications is the one that this Administration failed to prepare for the war which was coming. I doubt whether even Goebbels would have tried that one. For even he would never have dared hope that the voters of America had already forgotten that many of the Republican leaders in the Congress and outside the Congress tried to thwart and block nearly every attempt which this Administration made to warn our people and to arm this nation. Some of them called our 50,000 airplane program fantastic. Many of those very same leaders who fought every defense measure we proposed are still in control of the Republican Party, were in control of its national convention in Chicago, and would be in control of the machinery of the Congress and of the Republican Party in the event of a Republican victory this fall.

These Republican leaders have not been content with attacks upon me, or my wife, or my sons—they now include my little dog, Fala. Unlike the members of my family, he resents this. Being a scottie, as soon as he learned that the Republican fiction-writers had concocted a story that I had left him behind on an Aleution island and had sent a destroyer back to find him—at a cost to the taxpayers of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000 or $20,000,000—his Scotch soul was furious. He has not been the same dog since. I am accustomed to hearing malicious falsehoods about myself—such as that old, worm-eaten chestnut that I have represented myself as indispensable. But I think I have a right to object to libelous statements about my dog.

But we all recognize the old technique. The people of this country know the past too well to be deceived into forgetting. Too much is at stake to forget. There are tasks ahead of us which we must now complete with the same will and skill and intelligence and devotion which have already led us so far on the road to victory.

There is the task of finishing victoriously this most terrible of all wars as speedily as possible and with the least cost in lives.

Peace Task Ahead

There is the task of setting up international machinery to assure that the peace, once established, will not again be broken.

And there is the task which we face here at home—the task of reconverting our economy from the purposes of war to the purposes of peace.

These peace-building tasks were faced once before, nearly a generation ago. They were botched by a Republican administration. That must not happen this time. We will not let it happen this time.

Fortunately, we do not begin from scratch. Much has been done. Much more is under way. The fruits of victory this time will not be apples to be sold on street corners.

Many months ago, this Administration set up the necessary machinery for an orderly peacetime demobilization. The Congress has now passed legislation continuing the agencies needed for demobilization—with additional powers to carry out their functions.

I know that the American people—business and labor and agriculture—have the same will to do for peace what they have done for war. And I know that they can sustain a national income which will assure full production and full employment under our democratic system of private enterprise, with government encouragement and aid whenever and wherever it is necessary.

Jobs Key Factor

The keynote of all that we propose to do in reconversion can be found in the one word—"jobs."

We shall lease or dispose of our Government-owned plants and facilities and our surplus war property and land, on the basis of how they can best be operated by private enterprise to give jobs to the greatest number.

We shall follow a wage policy which will sustain the purchasing power of labor—for that means more production and more jobs.

The present policies on wages and prices were conceived to serve the needs of the great masses of the people. They stopped inflation. They kept prices on a stable level. Through the demobilization period, policies will be carried out with the same objective in mind—to serve the needs of the great masses of the people.

This is not the time in which men can be forgotten as they were in the Republican catastrophe which we inherited. The returning soldiers, the workers by their machines, the farmers in the field, the miners, the men and women in offices and shops, do not intend to be forgotten.

They know they are not surplus. Because they know that they are America.

Objectives High

We must set targets and objectives for the future which will seem impossible to those who live in and weighted down by the dead past.

We are even now organizing the logistics of the peace just as Marshall, King, Arnold, MacArthur, Eisenhower, and Nimitz are organizing the logistics of this war.

The victory of the American people and their Allies in this war will be far more than a victory against Fascism and reaction and the dead hand of despotism and of the past. The victory of the American people and their Allies in this war will be a victory for democracy. It will constitute such an affirmation of the strength and power and vitality of government by the people as history has never before witnessed.

With that affirmation of the vitality of democratic government behind us, that demonstration of its resilience and its capacity for decision and for action—with that knowledge of our own strength and power—we move forward with God's help to the greatest epoch of free achievement by free men the world has ever known or imagined possible.

Roosevelt Makes 'First' Re-election Bid

© Harris & Ewing

Teamsters Union Hears President Give Views on Labor

President Roosevelt made his first avowedly political appeal for re-election to a fourth term in an address to the American Federation of Labor Teamsters Union. Speaking over nationwide radio facilities from Washington, the President sharply challenged what he considers Republican Party campaign "misrepresentations." Left to right: Henry J. Kaiser, West Coast shipbuilder; A. F. of L. President William Green; President Roosevelt, and Daniel J. Tobin, President of the Teamsters Union. The address was enthusiastically received by labor leaders.

Spain Interns Nazis Who Sailed Atlantic

VIGO, Spain, Sept. 25 (AP)—Eight Germans who arrived here Sept. 21 in a 300-ton sailing vessel and said they had just completed a 70-day voyage from Argentina have been interned by Spanish authorities.

The Germans said they sailed through Allied naval blockades by hoisting one neutral flag after another in their attempt to reach a French port. The occupation of France by the Allies, however, forced them to seek refuge in Spain. They said they had not been stopped by a single Allied warship during the entire trip.

Democrats Hail Speech As Assurance of Victory

Continued from Page 1

interrupted 56 times with applause or laughter. Democratic leaders over the country generally applauded the address.

Republicans deplored the speech. They charged that it lacked dignity, that it avoided any constructive plans and recommendations, that its tone disclosed an egotism which bore out the charge that in seeking a fourth term, Mr. Roosevelt looks upon himself as an "indispensable man." Some argued that Mr. Roosevelt had made the task of peacemaking difficult by enkindling partisan anger which would react in days to come in the effort to establish a world security agency.

Middle-Ground View

Between these two irreconcilable views there was a middle ground on which neutral political observers here generally agreed.

Hitherto, the wartime presidential campaign has seemed to lack color and reality largely because of its onesided nature. One candidate has delivered half a dozen hard-hitting speeches and a series of related attacks, while the other candidate had kept to the side of the ring. Now the real battle is joined and America is going to have an old-time political show. Reports from the Dewey train indicate that he is recasting his whole line of attack on the basis of the Roosevelt address.

At the same time, Mr. Roosevelt has given a measure of his old-time fighting power which proves—as observers had expected it would—to be formidable. Many of the opportunities which Mr. Roosevelt seized in his speech to the teamsters were left open to him by his antagonists, representing seemingly ill-conceived lines of attack or faults of judgment, like the charge that Gen. Douglas MacArthur had been slighted by the chiefs of staff.

G. O. P. Record Scored

Mr. Roosevelt promptly seized these openings, and bore down heavily on the past Republican record in Congress, which is one of the biggest handicaps which Governor Dewey has to contend with. By reviving a past statement attributed to Governor Dewey himself that the Lend-Lease bill "would bring an end to free government in the United States," Mr. Roosevelt sought to associate the present candidate with the previous ostrichlike attitude of the congressional Republicans.

To a considerable degree, Mr. Roosevelt's speech clears up the mystery of his campaign. Few politicians here of either party deny the technical effectiveness of the teamsters address or the skill with which Mr. Roosevelt used the platform weapons of humor and ridicule which he chose to employ. Mr. Roosevelt had delayed his avowedly "political" speech for so long, and the earlier Bremerton speech (which the President classed as nonpolitical) was so generalized in nature, that it was being asked openly here by Democrats and Republicans alike whether Mr. Roosevelt would kindle his old fires of political debate, or could do so even if he wanted.

Mr. Roosevelt actually delivered the address with gusto and evident enjoyment. It was the first political speech this correspondent has ever seen him give while sitting down. Democratic quarters represent the address as a composite answer to various charges of his antagonist to date. Whether he will adopt the same tone in the two or three other "political" speeches he is scheduled to deliver, or whether he will use this as a preface for specific discussions of particular postwar problems, remains to be seen.

A curiosity of the wartime campaign, as seen here, is the relatively few new ideas, or constructive proposals, that it has produced.

Learn To Sew
AT THE OUTLET
FREE McCALL SEWING CLASSES
Wednesday, Sept. 27
Friday, Sept. 29
11 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
THIRD FLOOR
Mildred Kitlan of McCall
Well-known pattern expert and sewing authority will again conduct this new series. Here is a remarkable opportunity to learn how to cut, fit, sew and finish a garment in a professional manner.
THE OUTLET Company
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

The Little Fur Coat is the Big Fur Coat

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Cherry and Webb's
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Smart Career Pumps by
Gladabout
Gladabout's newest model has an elasticized instep, covered by shirred strips of leather, to fit smoothly and comfortably. Made on the last you know so well, this shoe gives you the same comfort and support, and goes well with all suits, sports dresses and business clothes. Black or town brown calf.
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GLADDING'S
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PROVIDENCE WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY
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The value of home furnishings, especially mechanical appliances, keeps growing daily. If you do not have your own well insured against fire, ask a Providence-Washington agent about the latest developments in fire insurance policies at once. One day without fire insurance may mean a far greater loss than you can afford. Delay is dangerous.
New England's Oldest Fire Insurance Company
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"Tailleur" . . . a comfortable oxford of lizard (reptile) leather for walking, hiking, and general wear. Brown and black. 9.95
"Barebeck" . . . an open-back oxford of lizard (reptile) leather in brown and black. 9.95
Shoe Store—Street Floor

Reich 'Empire' Losses Force Cut in Bread Ration

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 25—The recent cut in the German bread ration did not surprise observers here, who estimate the Reich lost about 3,000,000 tons of bread grains owing to Allied advances during the current summer.

This is equivalent to nearly 15 per cent of the total consumption —or about enough to feed the entire Wehrmacht.

Even more serious losses were incurred in meat and fats, two other main items of the German food rations. Experts put the losses at 500,00 tons of meat, 100,000 tons of fats, about 20 per cent of Germany's total consumption in each case.

France and southern Russia are areas the loss of which Germany will feel most, as far as food is concerned. From France last year Germany demanded for the army of occupation and for importation to Germany 800,000 tons of wheat, 500,000 tons of other grains, 270,000 tons of meat, 400,000 tons of potatoes, 25,000 tons of fats, and 3,500,000 hectoliters of wine.

Commodities Saved

The current season's production of all these commodities was almost wholly saved for the French people.

The U. S. S. R., according to a German boast (which may have been deliberately exaggerated in the hope of impressing the German people with the potential richness of Hitler's evanescent empire), supplied last year two month's supply of bread, one month's supply of meat, and one month's supply of fats for the entire German people.

This year it won't supply anything.

Nor will Romania and other Balkan countries. Hungarian and Bohemian harvests, however, still will be available. So will the harvest of a considerable part of Poland, as the country's richest agricultural land is in the annexed part of Poland known as the "General Government." Probably 80 per cent of the foodstuffs stolen from Poland came from this area, which still is under German control for the time being.

Nazis Lose Supplies

Expressed in round figures, the loss of Russian supplies is estimated to amount to 2,000,000 tons of bread grains, 200,000 tons of meat, and 100,000 tons of fats. In Romania, the Reich lost 500,000 tons of bread grains and 10,000 tons of vegetable oils.

Another important loss is the Netherlands', 350,000 tons of potatoes, 500,000 tons of vegetables [5 per cent of Germany's total supplies], 20,000 tons of meat, and 9,000 tons of fat.

There is also an unknown amount of vegetables, fruit and tobacco from Bulgaria, and oranges and lemons from Italy and Spain which can be put to Germany's debit account.

On the credit side the only item is 200,000 thousand tons of bread grains that had been sent to Finland.

Not only will the German civilian population have to be fed from the resources of the Reich itself and the protectorate of Denmark and perhaps Hungary, but so will the Wehrmacht. Though the current harvest is available, a levy en masse will present farmers with a colossal problem for winter and spring sowing, so even if Germany can militarily succeed in holding on until next year, the future food prospect looks particularly bleak.

There is also a big food-distribution problem facing the Reich during the coming months, since bombers now can fly under fighter protection and attack the transport system throughout the night as well as the daytime.

In these circumstances, it is anticipated the German farmer likely will try to hoard his products instead of sending them in to town.

In another direction, too, Dr. Joseph Goebbels' total-mobilization plans are expected to cause difficulty because they will reduce the number of Gestapo and other officials who control delivery of food products by farmers. This means a better opportunity not only for hoarders, but for "black marketers," too.

As far as the immediate future is concerned, the two chief questions are, How good has this year's German harvest been? and How big are Germany's reserves of foodstuffs?

Information Lacking

No reliable information is available here on the first point, though there is certainly no evidence of bumper crops.

As to the question of reserves, normal prudence will have dictated that the cupboard is not stripped entirely bare in respect to any commodities which can safely be stored. It is therefore assumed there are sufficient bread grains for some time. The cut in the bread ration, therefore, is regarded as precautionary, with an eye to next spring rather than this fall.

Meats and fats, however, are expected to be in increasingly short supply even during the next few months.

One way in which the Germans have been economizing in food for some time is by widespread adoption of communal feeding in towns, thus reducing waste to a minimum. Communal kitchens were an absolute necessity in bombed cities, but their extension to other places, too, is believed to be in progress.

Germans Inundate Western Holland

By the Associated Press

London, Sept. 25

A Netherlands Government spokesman said today the Germans had flooded the entire western stretch of the country up to the north-south line of Amsterdam, Utrecht and Breda with sea water.

The soil may be damaged for 10 years in some places, he said, quoting refugees who reached Nijmegen.

A plan for claiming territorial compensation from Germany for any such operations was urged several months ago by Foreign Minister Eelco N. Van Kleffens.

Britain to Increase Pay of Troops Fighting Against Japanese

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 25 — While newspapers here are banner headlining "demobilization—First Official Plan," Government authorities are insisting that two White Papers published Sept. 22 constitute not so much a demobilization scheme as reallocation of manpower and readjustment of fighting potential for the period between the defeat of Germany and the defeat of Japan.

The clearest evidence that no general British demobilization is envisaged when the European war ends is seen in the following points of the two White Papers:

1. They state categorically "there can be no break in Britain's war effort after the hostilities in Europe cease. In association with other Allied powers at war with Japan, there must be maximum development of forces in the Far East."

2. Drafting of Britons into the armed forces and war industries is to continue as new age groups come along and as reorganization of war industries releases other groups.

3. Military requirements are to continue paramount in all questions of reallocation of manpower and demobilization. There is to be no letup in the Government's comprehensive powers of direction of labor.

4. There are to be substantial pay increase for forces fighting the Japanese to bring their pay more into line with the higher remuneration paid American and Dominion troops.

In addition, all men and women in the British fighting forces with three years' service and more are to receive higher pay immediately, graduated according to the length of their service.

These pay increases, totaling about £100,000,000 annually and representing the biggest raise ever granted Britain's fighting men and women, are considered an essential reward for those who will be called on to continue fighting after the firing in Europe ceases.

Furthermore, the higher pay provides an inducement to those seasoned warriors who, though entitled to priority demobilization, will be encouraged to volunteer for further service against the Japanese.

The same applies to forces which will be needed for garrison work in Germany and other parts of Europe.

It is considered here highly important that in the concluding phase of World War II, the frictions which hitherto have occurred between lowly paid Tommies and more highly paid G. I.'s shall be reduced to a minimum.

Under the new British pay scheme, a first-grade British private serving in the Far East and with wife and two children at home will be paid more than £5 weekly.

This brings him into line with the British civilian pay level. Similarly, an unmarried Tommy being paid in the future around 7s. daily will be about on a par with the New Zealand private and not far behind the G. I. level.

All the same, although the British Government seeks to put first emphasis on reallocation of manpower, it is the demobilization angle of the White Papers which holds first appeal for countless serving men and women, and their wives and families and friends at home.

Briefly, demobilization priority will be decided on a point basis keyed to the age of personnel and length of service. And the Government is felt here to have shown determination to avoid the mistakes and injustices which marked the demobilization after World War I.

This time, it is intended there shall be no general quitting of ranks merely because a man or a woman can produce a letter from an employer stating he or she is urgently needed back home. Special privileges of release will be granted key men and women only under governmental supervision.

Demands on U. S. O. Expected to Expand

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 25 (AP)—A prediction that the end of the war in Europe will bring an increase in the demand for United Service Organizations' services was made yesterday by Chester I. Barnard, National President of the United Service Organizations, Inc.

Mr. Barnard, on leave from the presidency of the New Jersey Bell Telephone Company, told a conference of U. S. O. volunteer workers from Colorado and Wyoming:

"U. S. O. camp shows are the only entertainment organization permitted in the battle zones. And the end of hostilities will mean an unprecedented demand for shows, to fill in the period between the actual armistice and the evacuation of our boys from Europe."

The expanding war in the Pacific will require more entertainment in that war theater, he said.

Mr. Barnard said the budget for camp shows in the United States will be increased next year to $15,000,000 from $11,000,000, and a $4,000,000 budget has been arranged for overseas shows in 1945.

Married Women in Britain First to Leave War Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 25 — Married women in the British auxiliary services will be the first big group of women to be released from war service, according to provisions of a Government White Paper published here Sept. 23 on the reallocation of man and woman-power for the war against Japan when Germany is beaten.

This priority for married women is the main difference between the demobilization of men and women.

Unmarried women will be granted demobilization on the same basis as men, namely, age, and length of service.

Conditions Outlined

A married woman, however, is not compelled to come out of uniform if she wishes to continue in one of the women's services.

If she does leave the forces, she will not be compelled to take up civilian work. On the other hand, if she does wish to work, she will be able to choose her job and will not be subject to the Minister of Labor's "direction," as she has been during the war.

Each woman who leaves one of the women's services will be given a certain amount of clothes—underclothes, battle dress, cap, and a pair of Army shoes. In addition, she will receive 12-pounds ten-shillings to help her buy a civilian wardrobe.

Some Get Priority

A certain number of men and women get priority under what is termed Class B—those needed urgently at home. Many women teachers probably will be included in this class, as education is ranked with the building and the furniture trades as priority number one. Women needed to do these special jobs will receive official notification from the Minister of Labor.

Women who stay on in the forces and sent to help in the Japanese campaign will be granted Far East special allowances at the same rate as the men. But this does not mean they are getting the same pay as men.

A woman still gets roughly two thirds the rate a man receives and this proportion will not be altered even with the increases which the British service man and woman is to be granted to bring the pay of the British more into line with that of other allied services.

Japanese Ordered To Form Wartime Religious Society

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Japanese Government has ordered the dissolution of "all existing federated church organizations" to facilitate the establishment within a week of a government-controlled, government-financed wartime patriotic religious society designed to "increase the fighting strength of the people through religious fervor," a Domei radiocast said.

"Religious teachers throughout Japan representing 13 Shinto, 28 Buddhist, and two Christian sects" have been instructed to organize the new society by Sept. 30, according to the radiocast, which was recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

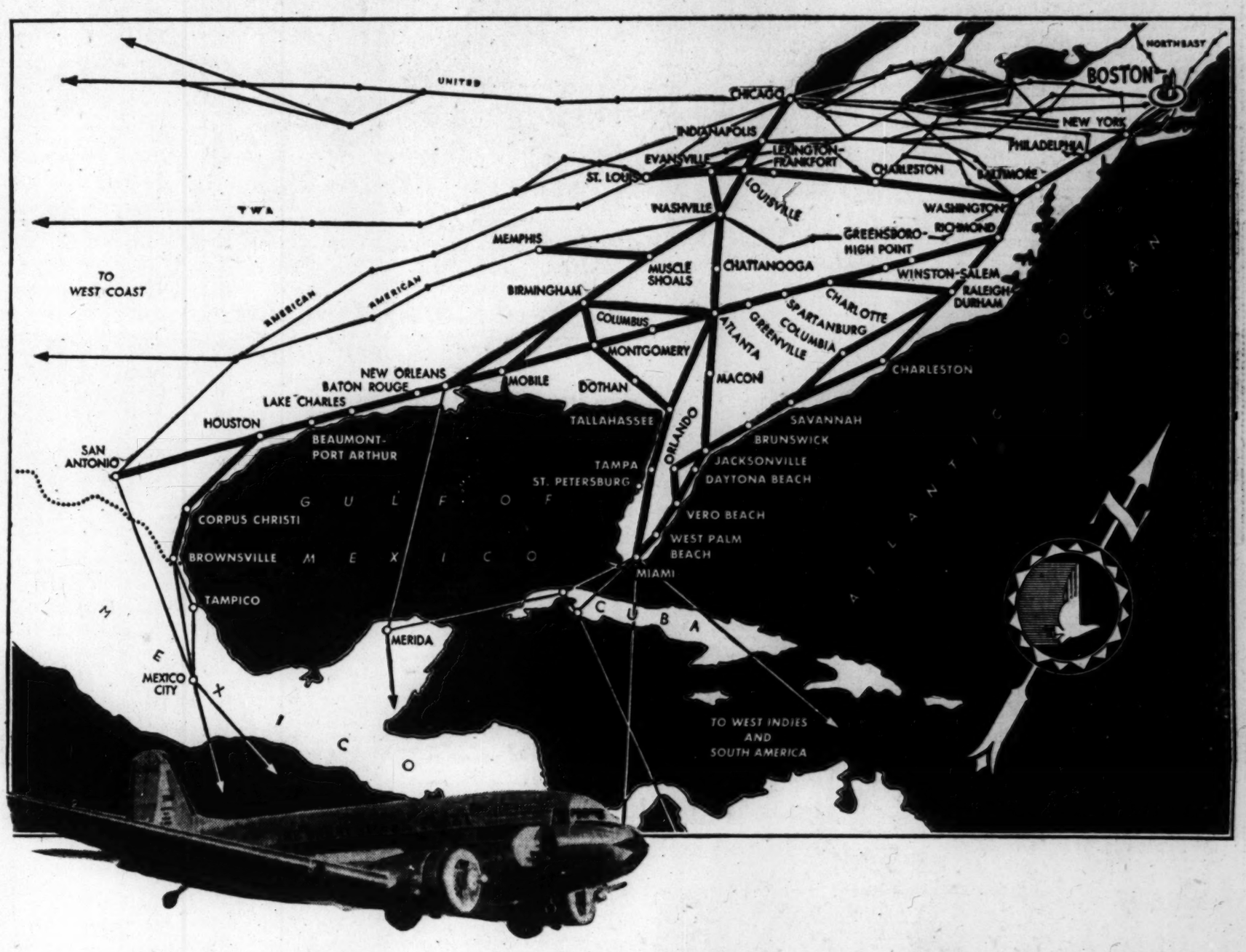
Harushige Ninomiya, Japanese Minister of Education, will head the society.

Missionary Visits

By Religious News Service

NEW YORK, Sept. 25—Two American mission leaders will visit China this winter to consult with National Christian Council officials on American church policy with regard to China. Their visit will culminate a series of planning conferences on Chinese missions now being held in 10 American cities.

The leaders are Dr. Frank T. Cartwright, Associate Secretary of the Methodist Board of Missions and Church Extension, who will represent the Foreign Missions Conference of North America; and Dr. J. W. Decker, Executive Secretary of the International Missionary Council.



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Looking forward, Boston can count on an even greater "Eastern" system, for plans have already been laid. Not "starry-eyed" plans—but blueprints, ready to go. They show Eastern offering direct service South to Mexico, The Caribbean, Venezuela, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Argentina.

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2,500,000 Nazi 'Settlers' Due for UNRRA Succor

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Sept. 25—In a compromise resolution, Great Britain and the United States have partially agreed to Soviet Russia's demand that UNRRA relief supplies in Europe be distributed chiefly to nations that have suffered the most and put up the greatest resistance to the enemy.

The Russians proposed the establishment of definite relief priorities favoring such nations, but British and American representatives on the Policy Committee succeeded in toning it down.

According to UNRRA Council Chairman S. L. B. Pearson of Canada and Director General Herbert H. Lehman of the United States, the resolution will not radically affect relief allocations already being made by UNRRA and the British-American combined supply boards in Washington.

As finally worded, the Soviet-sponsored resolution requires that special weight and urgency shall be given to the needs of those countries in which the extent of devastation and the sufferings of the people in a part or the whole of their respective areas is greater and has resulted from hostilities and occupation by the enemy and active desistance in the struggle against the enemy.

The Russian hand was seen behind a Czech-sponsored resolution adopted by the Policy Committee calling attention to the need of international co-operation to undertake relief in the fields of industrial production and inland transport beyond UNRRA's scope.

Russia has not yet submitted any estimates of its relief needs to UNRRA, but it is understood here that it wants industrial rehabilitation materials more than food and clothing. A UNRRA mission is soon to go to Moscow to consult with Soviet authorities on needs. Director General Lehman hopes to head the Moscow mission personally.

Approximately 2,500,000 Nazis sent out by Germany to colonize invaded nations may be returned to their by if they don't find their own way back and if they escape liquidation.

UNRRA aid, it was decided by the Committee on Displaced Persons in session here, will be given when nations into which enemy nationals have been "intruded" request it.

George L. Warren, Committee Chairman and advisor on refugees and displaced persons, United States State Department, said a large number of Germans probably would have to be moved out of Alsace-Lorraine, out of Prague, and out of the western areas of Poland incorporated into the Reich.

Those to be moved, he explained, are chiefly German engineers and technicians sent out to Germanize conquered territory and civilians evacuated to escape Allied bombs.

Representatives of occupied nations are willing to see UNRRA relief money used to return Nazis to their homes in order to avoid repetition of long-range fifth-column activities, such as occurred in Norway and other places early in the Hitler regime.

In some cases, the "intruded" Nazis are occupying homes of Jews to be returned by UNRRA from their places of refuge when the war is over.

The Committee on Displaced Persons also decided during its meetings here what the extent of UNRRA's activity will be with regard to Jews and others who have fled from invaded countries into noninvaded territory. Biggest job of this kind will be the return of 40,000 Yugoslavs, being cared for by UNRRA in camps in the Middle East.

Also to be returned are 2,000 refugees at Camp Marshall Lyautey, near Casablanca, who escaped from Europe through Spain, 1,500 Poles in camps in Mexico, and the 1,000 Jewish refugees recently brought to Oswego, N. Y.

Welfare-Work Supplement

UNRRA, it was decided, will finance the return only for those refugees who have no other resources, will use its funds to assist "congregated groups" rather than individuals, and will make no move without the consent of the nations from which the refugees fled. It also was agreed that UNRRA funds will be used to supplement, not take the place of, welfare work already being done among the refugees by private voluntary groups.

Persons who cannot or do not wish to be returned to their homelands will be expected to make arrangements for permanent resettlement through the intergovernmental Committee on Refugees, on which 36 governments are represented.

Defense Plan Cracked By Manila Raids

Continued from Page 1

attacks have been the equivalent of a major military setback. The significance actually is far greater than the loss of 1,000 aircraft and about 122 ships. For aircraft, ships, and other implements of war which Admiral Halsey has destroyed in the past week were being carefully husbanded by the Japanese for the day when Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces would make their first landing in the Philippines.

When bombers from New Guinea bases first began making heavy raids on the southern Philippines, there were no enemy aircraft to be found. From this it was deduced that the enemy had withdrawn planes to the northern Philippines beyond the range of General MacArthur's land-based bombers.

The Japanese believed they were safe in concentrating Philippine air strength around Manila and the central islands of Cebu, Panay, and Negros.

But apparently they did not reckon with the mobile striking power of the American naval aircraft. And they discovered too late last week that no airfield in the length and breadth of the Philippines now is beyond reach of American aircraft.

The Tokyo radio reports today that the Japanese frantically are rushing down reinforcements to the Philippines. But it is a very late date to be fortifying a base which already has been so hard hit.

Terrific Damage Inflicted

The total effect of the Navy's softening-up attacks cannot be fully estimated right now. Figures alone show the terrific damage, and it is safe to say that unreported damage in the northern Philippines goes far beyond published estimates.

The full impact will indeed probably not be fully appreciated until General MacArthur's ground forces begin the overland push which ultimately will bring them back to Manila.

It now appears from the recent statement of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz that the major responsibility for the invasion of the Philippines and capture of Manila will be vested in General MacArthur's command, with the Navy playing the vital role of supplying an air cover and throwing up a barrier against any possible attempt by the Japanese Navy to interfere.

At the same time it is becoming equally apparent that the Japanese will concentrate all the power possible either to defeat American forces on Philippine soil or at least to bog down their advance.

It may well be that before the Philippines campaign reaches a climax, both central and southwest Pacific forces will be exerting the maximum effort to achieve a conclusive victory.

Italian Repercussions

Associated Press

Participant in Florence Ceremony

Following ancient custom, this bewigged and bearded drummer "boy" helps drum in a mayor in Florence, Italy, during colorful ceremonies marking the advent of a new municipal Chief Executive.

Increased U. S. Aid for China Is Read Into Nelson's Report

Continued from Page 1

major purposes behind this American effort, namely:

1. The wish to see the Chinese produce a greater proportion of the small, easily built weapons of war, thereby freeing American transport planes for the task of bringing in the specialized type of war material which China is unable to build. As the men who fly the hazardous route over "the hump" will testify, almost all of the available cargo-carrying space in their planes is taken up with the barest essentials of war, goods which the Chinese ought to be able to turn out themselves.

Must Boost Morale

2. The desire to heighten Chinese morale. All frank reports from that country agree that political conditions, to say nothing of social or economic conditions, have grown steadily worse during the past six months to a year, that the Chinese are feeling disillusioned about the war and that this has been accompanied by a growth of narrow nationalism and of distrust against outsiders.

Although disturbed by these trends in China, Washington understands their origin. Officials here recognize that China has been fighting for more than seven years against the Japanese and that the Chinese were quite naturally out of sympathy with an Allied strategy of "beat Germany first." It is likewise true that many Chinese, perhaps not entirely without reason, complain that while the West speaks of a "big four" comprised of the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China, it acts as if only the first three were important.

In view of these facts, which are bound to affect Chinese morale, Washington has apparently decided that a greater effort to help China help itself is needed. The result was Mr. Nelson's visit.

Nevertheless, persons familiar with the Chinese situation offer a word of warning. They point out that the physical difficulies in the way of aiding China are as great as ever and that it may be some time before the Nelson program results in even a slight betterment of conditions there.

It is still necessary to ship every piece of industrial equipment by plane over what is just about the worst flying route in the world. It is still necessary to find the skilled workers and the raw materials for such equipment as has been brougth in. On top of that, recent Japanese advances in the Kweilin area have seriously weakened the allied hold in one of the most important parts of China.

As for Mr. Nelson's future relationship with the WPB, that still seems to be in doubt. J. A. Krug, acting chairman, has begun a wide reorganization and apparently has the backing of the White House. This would seem to lend hue to stories that Mr. Nelson may be persuaded to give his whole time to the Chinese industrial program.

Always a Touchy Subject

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The City Transportation Company is trying this way to get around a touchy subject: "Fresh paint—believe me."

Route of Sky-Borne Soldiers Shifted but Turns Out Right

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 25—It is no easy task planning where you'll drop a skyfull of air-borne soldiers. Nor is it a smooth-sailing job to be a briefing officer for pilots who take these soldiers to a pinpoint on the map.

The main difficulty is that with such fast-moving Generals around as Patton, Dempsey & Co., you have to make new plans every other day.

And about the time you have finished telling the pilots, "Boys, we land here," the word comes in that instead we land somewhere else farther on.

Planning an air-borne operation requires the right use in the front office of quite a few of those 24 tons of maps consumed in the sky army's D-Day preparations.

Suppose for instance you have picked an excellent landing zone in Belgium or France somewhere deep behind enemy lines—perfect meadows for gliders, good cover for paratroopers, everything "jake." You get your program all ready. Then what happens?

Why then reconnaissance planes sure enough will bring in a report that Allied ground forces have been seen at the very spot you picked to jump. They have already overrun your position!

If your sky soldiers drop now they will drop not behind enemy lines but behind their own lines.

The poor briefing officer has just carefully explained to pilots the routes and hazards for pin-point landings. They have carefully studied the charts and maps and memorized essential data.

Now the briefing officer has to tell the boys to forget all that and study a new flight plan.

No wonder one briefing officer remarked, "I'm going to put on my flak suit and armor before I face those guys again."

It was a tough job. But actually the High Command knew its business after all. It eventually landed the air-borne army exactly in the spot calculated to do the most damage to the enemy.

Church Freedom in Romania

Copyright, 1944, by Religious News Service

MOSCOW, Sept. 25—Immediate abolition of discrimfnatory laws against non-Orthodox religious groups in Romania is foreseen as an outcome of the armistice signed by the United States, Great Britain, and Russia with the former Axis satellite.

The armistice calls for removal of racial discriminatory laws, but although religion is not specifically mentioned, it is presumed that the Romanian authorities will extend the agreement to repeal of measures taken by the Antonescu regime against Baptist, Seventh Day Adventist, Christian Scientist, and other sects, and that religious properties confiscited will be restored.

Virtually all so-called "irregular" religious denominations in Romania were ordered dissolved by the Romanian Government, under decrees issued in December, 1942, and July and September, 1943, and their possessions seized.

The official reason given for the suppressions was that the church groups involved, especially the Baptists and Adventists, were "endangering relations between the nation and its national church [The Swiss radio reported that (Eastern Orthodox)."

It was alleged, also, that the Baptists and Adventists were supported by the British and American governments, and that the press in these countries constantly reported the persecution to which these sects were subjected in Romania. The church groups were charged with carrying on propaganda against the war and against the dictatorship of Marshal Ion Antonescu.

Romania has thus become the first Axis-ridden country to face a clear-cut application of the religious liberty embodied in the Four Freedoms.

Welded Tanker Launched —Called World's Largest

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 25 (AP)—The 24,000-ton tanker Phoenix, said by its designers to be the largest in the world, was launched Sept 23 at the plant of Welding Shipyards, Inc. It was the tenth welded tanker to leave the ways of the builders.

The Phoenix, designed by Sir Joseph Isherwood & Company, Ltd., of New York and London, for National Bulk Carriers, is 556 feet long, 115 feet from keel to truck, and can carry 9,450,000 gallons of oil. It was the first of the ships here to be butt-welded.

Epic Battle At Arnhem Near Climax

Continued from Page 1

embattled air-borne units crossed in assault boats, but obviously were able to bring only limited supplies.

British armor, however, continues to press northward from Nijmegen in strength, and it is anticipated that the narrow Allied corridor between the Waal and Neder Rhine will soon be widened.

It is officially asserted that the threat of cutting the corridor in the vicinity of Eindhoven has been ended.

This drive through Holland has been an outstanding example of heroism and grim determination and the story is unfinished.

The weather has been unfavorable for air support 90 per cent of the time, and the weary men have fought days and nights, then managed a few hours' sleep in a muddy slit trench, then fought again.

Polish air-borne units which which landed Sept. 23 in a 1,500-plane reinforcemeent operation likewise have displayed typical Polish stamina in driving forward to Arnhem and serving as a link between the advancing British and the air-borne units across the rivre.

Meanwhile, the American air-borne troops which captured the northern end of the crucial bridge across the Waal at Nijmegen showed superlative courage and imagination in battling down the south bank of the river, crossing under heavy enemy machine-gun and mortor fire, and battling up the northern bank from house to house to reach the end of the bridge.

This involved taking the Hetz van Holland Fortress overlooking the northern end of the bridge, which the Americans stormed with bayonets and machine guns, advancing actually against point-blank 88-millimeter fire.

Some questions have been asked whether it was good strategy to drop paratroopers at Arnhem so far in advance of the relief forces.

The experts' answer is that it was a gamble that the Second Army's thrust northward would reach the Neder Rhine before the Germans could muster effective opposition.

This gamble failing, the very fact of the air-borne landings at Arnhem compelled Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt to divide his forces to oppose separate menaces, so Nazi opposition was less at Nijmegen.

This factor possibly made the difference between capturing the vital long-span bridge on the widest Rhine branch at Nijmegen and giving the enemy time to dynamite it.

Capture of this great bridge intact actually may make several weeks' difference in the Allied timetable for invasion of the Ruhr.

The British Second Army is strengthening its hold on the eastern side of the Dutch corridor by the capture of two town, Beek and Mook, east and south of Nijmegen.

They have also crossed the German frontier in two places one break-through being a drive to the Reichwald forest eight miles southeast or Nijgemen, and the other being a thrust from Beek. At the narrowest point the Allied corridor is now five miles wide, while at the base it is about 25 miles wide. Every German attempt to cut the corridor has resulted in losses to the enemy.

Soviets to Deal With Balkan Foes With Heavy Hand

MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (AP)—Punishment for war crimes will be one of the Soviet High Command's main preoccupations in Southeastern Europe regardless of whether the Allies adopt a more lenient attitude in the West, it is becoming apparent.

A vast amount of evidence for use in prosecuting Balkan collaborationists for persecution of Russian and Allied peoples has been collected and the Soviet-supervised purges of state and military machines in Romania and Bulgaria will, it is believed, net hundreds of Axis henchmen.

A fat bag of Axis diplomats and militarists already has been seized with 31 arrests announced and presumably many more being made or imminent.

The Soviets now hold in custody former Romanian Premier Ion Antonescu, Bogdan Philov and Prince Cyril, former Bulgarian Regents; Eight Italian Fascist diplomats; two Hungarian diplomats and more than a dozen German former Balkan overlords.

To Avenge Fliers

15TH AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Italy, Sept. 25 (AP)—An Allied Commission is busy compiling a list of Bulgarian war criminals for trial in connection with the mistreatment of American and British airmen recently freed from that country's prison camps and brought back to Italy on Sept. 17.

Battle for Northern Italy Takes On Faster Tempo

Continued from Page 1

breakthrough along the Adriatic coast. This signalized the end of months of fighting in one of the fiercest continuous battles of the whole Italian campaign—marking an Allied bid to smash through the Gothic Line and defenses north of it.

The Germans stalled off an offensive for two weeks after the Gothic Line was pierced in the east.

But after battling their way across successive well-defended ridges, Greek, Canadian, and British troops have advanced into the open, despite repeated strong counterattacks, and now are moving to the northwest.

Casualties on both sides have been heavy and members of no fewer than 12 German divisions were identified as the Nazis committed more troops to face the attack on their flank.

The Germans can't rely on natural defense barriers to help delay the Allies now as the broadening tide of battle flows north.

Since the German troops have been driven out of the tiny neutral republic of San Marino on the eastern Italian mainland, the small army of the republic—a normal establishment of 300 men—has been assisting troops of a British Indian division to round up German stragglers within San Marino's borders.

While these events were going on in the east, the American Fifth Army under Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark has been stepping up the speed of its advance in the central sector—through Firenzuola and abreast of the strongly defended Futa pass on both east and west.

An important road center, Firenzuola is only 26 miles due south from Bologna along Highway 65, which the Americans now dominate.

The Germans are still putting up a stiff fight in this region, where advanced Fifth Army elements have crossed the Santerno River east of Firenzuola and pushed their way up the slopes of Foggio Caprile.

The Germans have been puzzled to know how best to dispose their defense since the Allied offensive against the Gothic Line began.

At first the Eighth Army drive tempted them to switch troops from the center to the east.

Then the Fifth Army struck hard in the center, and while German attention was turned there, the Eighth Army has gone through on the east.

Marines Advance in Pacific In Most Bitter Land Battles

Continued from Page 1

likely, therefore, that American losses may be between 1,000 and 2,000.

Already the battle has lasted 10 days. It was expected originally that the 15 or 20 square miles of rock, swamp and coral could be won in not more than one week.

At Peleliu, the enemy tried the first genuine reinforcement it has attempted in the central Pacific campaign. Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced that on Sept. 22 a convoy of 13 barges and one motor sampan tried to reinforce the beleagured troops in the north end of the island. A number of barges exploded, 10 more foundered on the reef after American warships opened up on the convoy.

Grim Battle Continues

The grim business of routing the Japanese out of their caves and dugouts goes on. It is a job in which flame throwers, tank artillery, grenades, and close-in fighting all play a part. But the days of this static defense are drawing to a close. For when United States forces reach the large land masses in the Philippines, and possibly in China, Japan's static defense will have to give way to mobile defense.

It won't be possible for the Japanese to dig in as they have done on these laboriously prepared positions. Then, as never before, Allied superiority, together with artillery and plane attacks, will come into full play.

In the meantime, while carrier air strikes are sweeping away enemy plane resistance and driving irreparable holes in Japanese shipping, Marine foot sloggers continue the slow, tortuous inching ahead in order to win required new air bases.

The to types of effort are complementary, and in acclaiming the spectacular victories of the carrier planes, it should not be forgotten that the men on the ground are making an equally important contribution to victory.

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Allies 37 Miles From Essen—Help Ferried to Trapped Paratroops

Continued from Page 1

of Aachen was repulsed by American First Army troops. The Americans hammered out slight gains against stubborn resistance south of Aachen near Rotgen.

The communiqué said in part: "Fierce fighting continues in the Arnhem area, where we have succeeded in passing some reinforcements to the north bank of the river under cover of darkness.

"East of Nijmegen, Allied troops have entered German territory in the neighborhod of the Reichswald [forest].

"The area to the north of Veghel, where the enemy pressure was strong, has been cleared after a repulse of a counterattack from the village of Erp. East of Eindhoven, our bridgehead over the Boise-le Duc Canal was extended to the neighborhood of Deurne.

"Farther west, we have pushed between the retreating enemy from the Escaut Canal to the general line of the Antwerp-Turnhout Canal. In the Geilenkirchen area, our troops met concentrated medium artillery fire which was countered and patrol activity continued in the sector.

"Allied forces have cleared Leyr, eight miles northeast of Nancy, and are clearing Bois de Faulx and Foret de Champenoux to the east of Nancy. In the Meurthe Valley, our units have made further gains in the Foret de Mondon northwest of Baccarat.

"Support for ground forces in Holland and eastern France was provided by fighters and fighter-bombers which attacked tanks and armored vehicles near Nancy and mortar positions and infantry in the Arnhem area."

Air Over Europe:

1,200 U. S. Heavies Hit West Wall Cities

More than 1,200 American heavy bombers with strong fighter escort attacked railway yards and other targets Sept. 25 at Frankfurt, Coblenz and Ludwigshafen—all in the front line of the German western defenses.

Frankfurt, Germany's 10th largest city, of 547,000, lies on the Main, a tributary of the Rhine, 115 miles east of the Luxemburg town of Diekirch, where Americans are locked in heavy battle at the Siegfried Line.

Coblenz, at the confluence of the Rhine and Moselle, lies a bare 50 miles from advanced Allied troops striking from Belgium through the frontier fortifications.

Ludwigshafen, farther down the Rhine, is less than 100 miles from Metz, where other Americans are engaged in battle. It is a chemical center and has been bombed frequently.

Philippines:

U. S. Carrier Raids Drive Off Nippon Fleet

Heavy United States carrier-plane raids on the Philippines, which the Tokyo radio reported were continuing Sept. 24, have driven Nipponese naval forces to new bases and "broken" the island air force, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced.

He said American fliers smashed the Manila area for the second consecutive day Sept. 21, destroying or damaging 200 Japanese airplanes, sinking 29 more ships in Manila Bay, damaging 20, sinking or damaging 16 small craft.

Japanese radiocasts said, without American confirmation, that a third successive day's assaults were launched against Manila Sept. 22, United States time, and that the attacks continued Sept. 23 with blows against southern Luzon and the central Philippines.

Planes from the huge attacking fleet have destroyed 906 Japanese aircraft and sunk or damaged 149 ships since they first hit the Philippines Sept. 8 with an attack on Mindanao. Raids were staged on the central islands Sept. 11, 12, and 13. Then the American airmen went back to hit Manila Sept. 20-21.

"The operations of the Third Fleet," said Admiral Nimitz in his communiqué, "have forced the enemy to withdraw his naval forces from their former anchorages in the Philippines and to seek new refuges in the same general area, have disrupted interisland communications, and have broken his air force in the Philippines just as operations of the Fifth Fleet broke the enemy carrier-based air force in the Battle of the Philippine Sea."

U. S. Warships Balk Palau Reinforcement

Warships guarding the bitterly resisted invasion of Peleliu Island, in the Palau group, frustrated a Japanese attempt to reinforce their garrison on Sept. 28, Admiral Nimitz also reported. A convoy of 13 barges and a motor sampan, filled with men and equipment was destroyed. Only a few of the enemy are believed to have escaped.

At the same time, an American cruiser stood off Malakal Harbor, finest in the Palaus, and shelled two previously bomb-damaged Japanese ships. Malakal Harbor lies southward of Koror Island in the heart of Japan's "Singapore."

The 1st Division United States Marines made small new gains on both flanks of Peleliu. Soldiers of the 81st Army Division continued mopping up on Angaur Island, six miles southward.

Returning for their Sept. 21 attack on Manila, the American raiders found lessened Japanese aerial resistance and a harbor surprisingly full of ships.

In aerial combats, they downed 59 planes against 110 the previous day. But their shipping bag was nearly double the 11 sunk and 26 damaged on Sept. 20.

Admiral Nimitz reported 11 American planes were lost in the two-day strike. This was less than he had previously reported for the first day alone. Presumably some planes returning from the initial attack landed on carriers other than their own and had not been reported safe at the time of the Sept. 20 announcement.

Reporting on the two-day assault, Admiral Nimitz said:

"Our losses in this daring and highly successful strike were 11 planes in combat, 10 pilots and five air troop men. There was no loss or damage to any of our surface ships."

His communiqué of the Sept. 20 attack said 15 American aircraft were lost, but several flight personnel were saved.

The attackers concentrated upon the targets they previously had hit in assaulting the Manila zone—the bay area, Cavite Naval Yard, the Nichols and Clark airfields. The latter are some 60 miles northward of Manila. Damage to installations was "extensive and widespread."

Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., commands the attacking fleet, augmented for these forays by the carrier task force of Vice-Admiral Marc A. Mitscher.

Eastern Front:

The Red Army closed in on the Latvian Capital of Riga in the climax to a successful Baltic offensive, while front dispatches telling of a local battle on the Lithuanian frontier of East Prussia heralded a possible large-scale invasion drive on the Junker Province.

A narrow land corridor still offered a chance of escape to the German garrison in Riga, but Red columns approaching from the north and east made large gains.

The mop-up of Estonia was nearly completed as a large part of Marshal Leonid A. Govorov's Leningrad Army moved southward along the Gulf of Riga.

Soviet naval forces have captured the Baltic seaport of Paldiski on the Estonian west coast.

Gen. Ivan Cherniakhovsky, the only Soviet commander yet to reach Prussian soil, has been held in static trench warfare over a month by the prolongation of enemy resistance in the Baltic at his flank and rear.

His combat patrols have made continual raids into East Prussia, but no permanent foothold has been won inside the Reich.

With his divisions rested and a large number of Red Army Air Force squadrons concentrated in support of his sector, General Cherniakhovsky is known to be ready for a powerful strike at an early moment.

Meanwhile, a Moscow radiocast said Russian troops crossing from southern Poland through Lupkow Pass into Czechoslovakia had captured Humenne, 25 miles inside the Republic.

A Bucharest communiqué said Russian and Romanian troops crossed the southeastern Hungarian frontier. They were believed to be less than 35 miles from Szeged, Hungary's second city.

The double push was developing into a big pincers movement designed to knock weakening Hungary out of the war. All German and Hungarian troops strung out in eastern Slovakia and northern Transylvania were in danger of being trapped.

Moscow newspapers published a statement by 13 German generals and three colonels captured in Romania appealing to the Wehrmacht to revolt against Hitler and make an immediate peace.

The document was drafted by Maj. Gen. Count Hulzen, Commander of the 370th Infantry Division, the newspaper account said.

The appeal recalled a similar message by 17 generals of the Central Army Group destroyed in Poland early in the summer, and declared that 20 divisions have been lost in Romania by destruction of the Sixth and Eighth Armies known as the South Ukraine Army Group.

By a Staff Artist

One More Allied Entry Into Nazi-Land

One more entry of Allied forces into German territory has taken place east of Nijmegen, while, farther north, some reinforcements have been sent through to the besieged Allied paratroopers north of the river near Arnhem.

Revised 'Box Score' Of Raids in Pacific

By the Associated Press

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET HEADQUARTERS, PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Sept. 25—The revised total damage inflicted on the Japanese by the Halsey-Mitscher naval forces from Aug. 30 through Sept. 21 in sweeps over the Bonin and Volcano Islands, the Palau group, and the Philippines, as announced by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz:

Ships sunk	122
Small craft sunk	61
Ships damaged	137
Small craft damaged	109
Total	429
Planes destroyed in air	380
Planes destr'ed aground	598
Total	978

These figures exclude 87 damaged planes, which makes the total aircraft lost to the Japanese in that period 1,065.

American combat losses in all these actions:

Planes destroyed	51
Pilots lost	37
Air crewmen lost	20

Finland:

Nazis Driven Out Of Two Towns

A Finnish communiqué announced that the Finns had captured Haukipudos and Poulanka from the German occupants and that Finnish troops still were advancing against the Nazis in Lapland.

Haukipudas is on the Bothnian Gulf, six miles north of Oulu on the way to the German stronghold of Kemi. Puolanka is about 45 miles west of Suomussalmi in the heart of Finland.

A Finnish communiqué declared the Finns had occupied part of Suomussalmi in northeastern Finland and were approaching Puolanka after overcoming mines, demolitions, and road blocks set up by the retreating Nazis.

Italy:

Fifth Army Nears Ancient Highway

Exploiting their success in pushing through the heart of the Germans' so-called gothic line, American troops of the Fifth Army have punched to within 12 miles of the Bologna-Rimini highway—the Via Aemilia of the ancients, Allied Headquarters announced.

At the southeastern edge of the Po Valley, however, the Eighth Army ran into heavy fighting, with Nazi infantry, paratroopers, and armored forces desperately holding a line across the entrance to the broad plains to the north.

Although there have been unofficial reports that the Germans have begun evacuating some troops and supplies from the western part of northern Italy, Eighth Army Headquarters declared there were no indications that the Germans had started any withdrawing movements in the Adriatic sector.

Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's Headquarters proclaimed that "in nine days the Fifth Army has destroyed the line which it took the Germans nine months to build."

"Doughboys driving northeast from Firenenzuola seized four heights — Monte la Fine, Della Croce, Monte Cucca, and Porarra—this clearing an access to the Po Valley," an official statement said.

These features are roughly 15 miles from Imola, which is on the Bologna-Rimini rail route.

An Allied headquarters communiqué said United States destroyers Woolsey and Edison were both in action in support of the land forces. There was active return fire from the shore and splinters fell on fire but our ship suffered neither casualties nor damage.

On Sept. 24, in support of the Eighth Army, H. M. S. Loyal carried out a heavy bombardment of enemy batteries and gun positions seven miles north of Rimini. More than 400 rounds were fired and all areas were well covered.

Mine sweepers working in the same area were fired upon by shore batteries but were not hit.

China:

Japanese Seek To Flank Kweilin

The Chinese High Command said Sept. 25 that Japanese troops were spearing southward from Chuanhsien on the Hunan-Kwangsi railroad, suggesting they were attempting to outflank the Kwangsi Province Capital of Kweilin.

Chuanhsien is 67 miles northeast of Kweilin, and it is believed the Japanese plan to swing southwest from Kwanyang and cut the railway below Kweilin. In addition to neutralizing Kweilin, such a maneuver would threaten the equally vital town of Liuchow, 90 miles farther southeast.

A Chinese High Command communiqué Sept. 24 said the Japanese drive was stalled 40 miles northeast of Kweilin.

A Japanese column striking from Wuchow, 140 miles southeast of Kweilin, was reported engaged by Chinese troops nine miles northeast of Wuchow.

Chinese troops have recaptured Sunhing, 75 miles southwest of Canton, in an attack on the left flank of Japanese troops which swept into Kwangsi from Kwantung Province.

Far to the west in Yunnan Province, the Japanese have evacuated Pingka, 22 miles southeast of the Burma Road town of Mangshih, the Chinese announced. Pingka was the third major objective of the Yunnan drive, aimed at joining forces in Burma and reopening a land supply route to China. Tengchung and Sungshan fell previously.

Truman Due to Present Brewster to Masons

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 25 (AP)—Senator Owen Brewster (R), of Maine, who arrived predicting that the Republicans may gain a majority in the Senate this fall, will have to forget politics for a time tonight.

He's to address a Masonic meeting, and a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Missouri, A. F. and A. M., will introduce him. The Past Grand Master: Senator Harry S. Truman, Democratic vice-presidential nominee.

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The Home Forum

He Prays Who Praises

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THESE ARE DAYS to obey Paul's command, "Pray without ceasing" (I Thessalonians 5:17). This is not difficult when true prayer is understood. It detracts not a whit from faithful performance of duties, for true prayer consists mainly of praise—praise of God for His goodness, allness, onlyness, for His loving care of His children. We can pray this praiseful prayer anywhere and everywhere, any time and all the time.

Christian Science shows that the prayer of petition is useful mainly in making the one who prays more receptive to Truth. It cannot gain more of the divine favor than is always available. The petition for "things" is, of course, valueless. The petition for more humility, spiritual understanding, obedience, grace, and love is beneficial because it promotes meekness in the seeker. But the prayer that is winged with the pinions of divine effectiveness is the prayer of deep affirmation—the undefeatable realization of God's allness and goodness, and heartfelt thankfulness for it.

It was a prayer such as this that Jesus offered at the tomb of Lazarus. The result is ringing in the corridors of eternity. In Bible days they said of him, "Never man spake like this man" (John 7:46). Yes, and never man prayed like this man. Exactly what was the audible portion of the prayer that raised Lazarus? "Father, I thank thee that thou hast heard me. And I knew that thou hearest me always" (John 11:41, 42). How simple this affirmation of spiritual law, this realization of ever-present Life and its manifestation! Always Jesus knew the reality of Life divine, the unreality of so-called human existence. Speaking to the disciples one day, he told them that faith unmixed with doubt could remove mountains. Then he said (as Moffatt renders Mark 11:24), "So I tell you, whatever you pray for and ask, believe you have got it and you shall have it." Harmony was perfectly known to his spiritual sense before its outward healing effect was seen.

Now, "God is no respecter of persons." He hears us as surely as He heard Jesus, and we must know that He does. We must know that our prayer avails, then act upon it as boldly as did Jesus. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes of Jesus in "Unity of Good" (p. 11), "He demanded a change of consciousness and evidence, and effected this change through the higher laws of God." He did not request the desired change of human consciousness; he "demanded" it. He did not stop with a change of consciousness; he also demanded a change of "evidence" to correspond with it.

This healing prayer includes gratitude and praise—praise of God for His omnipresence, omnipotence, omniscience. It does not attempt to tell Him of human distress, for He knows not evil, any more than light knows darkness. Neither does it ask Him to become less than perfect and to recognize imperfection. All it does is glorify good, recognize reality, realize righteousness, demonstrate divinity. It thankfully admits that God is the Giver of all good and nothing but good. It joyously declares that He has given His idea, man, "every good gift and every perfect gift" which "cometh down from the Father of lights, with whom is no variableness, neither shadow of turning" (James 1:17).

It protests affirmatively that God has already bestowed upon man every quality of intelligence, substance, consciousness, law, being, reality, and energy that he could possibly need or desire. God is All, and has given all to man by divine reflection. We should give Him credit, unreserved appreciation of His bounty. As we do this, His bounty is demonstrated in our experience.

This kind of prayer is not only healing; it is also preventive. Surely the prevention of distress is one of the "greater works" which Jesus predicted for his followers. The false beliefs which seem to prey upon mortals simply do not find a point of entrance to the consciousness which prays by praising God. This consciousness is protected because it is already full of the glorification of good. In short, nothing preys upon one who prays with understanding, whose prayer is praise, who becomes a law to himself through knowing and praising the truth that makes free. Someone has said that "the truth that makes free is the truth that we *are* free."

We are free to know the allness of God, good. We can know that God is the only Mind. There is no other mind to harm, charm, or alarm. There are not many evil minds working on many good minds to make them suffer. There are not even many good minds working on many evil minds to make them better. There are not many minds. There is but one Mind. This Mind is divine. This Mind is God, and man is the complete idea of this Mind, here and now.

What finer guide to true prayer could be desired than this paean of praise from "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 143), "If Mind was first chronologically, is first potentially, and must be first eternally, then give to Mind the glory, honor, dominion, and power everlastingly due its holy name."

By Courtesy of the Pepsi-Cola—Artists for Victory Competition for American Artists to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"AMHERST CLAY": *A Painting by Horace T. Day*

THOUGH THIS SCENE might be almost anywhere, so typical is it of much of the American countryside, actually it is a bit of the beautiful Blue Ridge country of Virginia, painted by a young artist who made his home in this region before entering the armed services. Corporal Horace T. Day, who was associate art director at a Virginia college, is still continuing his painting despite active duty.

This young artist, little more than thirty years old, was born of missionary parents in Amoy, China, and, when a boy, attended the American School in Shanghai. His art training, however, followed the familiar pattern; he studied at the Art Students' League in New York and later at the Tiffany Foundation in Oyster Bay. Like many young and promising artists, he executed a Government Post Office mural after winning an award.

"Amherst Clay" will be shown this fall in an unusual exhibition, called "Portrait of America," at the Metropolitan Museum in New York. This exhibition will show one hundred and fifty paintings chosen from nearly 5,000 submitted in competition by over 3,200 American artists from every State in the Union but one, and from Alaska, Puerto Rico, and the Canal Zone. It is sponsored by a large industrial corporation, the Pepsi-Cola Company, which collaborated with Artists for Victory, a group of artist organizations banded together for the duration of the war. The high purpose of its sponsors is attested in the following statement summarizing their aims: "In short, industry is here applying democratic principles of sponsorship. Art has always had to search for a patron and it had to please that patron. Such art dictatorship should be a thing of the past. Art should be evaluated by, from, and among artists themselves, and then all the public should be given a chance to enjoy it." The exhibition will travel to eight of the large museums in the United States.

B. T.

Ho for the Fair!

SEPTEMBER, as everyone knows, is the month of ripe red apples hanging on the boughs, of grapes turning purple in country vineyards, of orange pumpkins lying in fields of shocked corn. It is a month of golden sunshine at noonday, and vagrant chill breezes in the morning; a month when the New England hills are veiled in mist—as purple as the bloom on ripe plums. Marigolds and asters, cosmos and verbena make village gardens look like Persian carpets. The air is redolent of the spicy spell of pickled peaches, apple-butter and grape-jam. Best of all, for country dwellers, September is the month of the county fair, the time when they can meet distant friends and compete with neighbors in the arts of canning and quilting.

Obviously, one of the nicest states in which to see a county fair is Vermont. September days in that mountainous little state have a special loveliness, as if nature, before she began her season of snowstorms and sub-zero weather, wished to show herself at her best. There is magic in the limpid clearness of the air. Elm shadows are etched against white houses, the lines of the distant mountains are needle-sharp against the horizon.

Cars speed over the winding roads that lead to the fair. Many of the farmers have saved up gasoline for weeks just because of this day. Busses unload crowds of happy people.

"Two years since we've had the Fair," someone remarks to a friend. "Seems mighty good to get back to it again."

The young people seem to dominate the throng. They are all headed for the big 4-H Club building and we follow. The eager crowds are happy, but orderly. Small children break the usual number of gaily-colored balloons and are promptly supplied with more. Inside the building we are confronted with row upon row of jars of canned fruits and vegetables. The sun strikes across the red of tomatoes and the green of string beans. Jams and jellies make children's eyes glisten as they stand admiringly and stare. Serious club leaders walk up and down thoughtfully, pad and pencil in hand. We are glad we don't have to judge who wins first prize!

Later we crowd into the grandstand to watch the cattle parade, each shining Guernsey heifer being led by a proud young owner. These lads of fourteen or so are efficient herdsmen, and we hear the fine points of each animal being discussed in excited whispers behind us. Nineteen clubs from three counties are represented in this parade which explains the throng of boosters in the bleachers. The state club leader talks over the loudspeaker, telling the audience something of the history of the thirty-year-old 4-H Club. At last, after a long wait, he announces the winners in the various classes. There is much applause and cheering. A high-school band drowns out the voices with its blaring cornets and deafening drums. We learn that the trotting races will not come off till later, and so join the young people who are going to see the entire livestock exhibit. The poultry yard attracts us and near by, on a small pond fitted with a fountain, pure-bred ducks and geese swim placidly, oblivious of the crowd.

The floral hall draws us next and at the entrance we stand and look and sniff. Tall gladioli in all the colors of the rainbow lead the show, but there are also lilies, petunias, zinnias. A miniature house and garden, landscaped with more miniature plants and flowers, draws delighted exclamations.

We are not lured into the Midway, in spite of the bold posters announcing the Hollywood Divers and their spine-tingling crash through a brick wall. Because we have come to see a country fair and we don't want any Hollywood tricksters in it.

Back at the grandstand, we watch the beautiful, sleek horses hitched to their fragile little carts—backing, wheeling, turning for the start of the trotting-race. The jockeys sit well forward, their feet out on the shafts. What a thrill when the horse at the tail-end suddenly puts on a burst of speed in the last hundred yards and edges up peck and neck with the leader and just at the finish draws half-a-length ahead!

As the posters truthfully say: "You can't see it all in one day." It would be fun to stay on for the evening's music, to watch the colored lights come on and to see the crowd shift and change. But we have walked enough and the bus will be even more crowded later on. The sunset colors flare beyond the Adirondacks in the west; the crickets are beginning to sing in the brown grass as we whizz along over the country roads. Just a day at the fair, but how it warms the heart as we've listened to farmers talk of crops and politics, as we've looked into the sun-browned, healthy faces of American country boys and girls. The county fair is a piece of America's melting-pot, and it would be a cold spectator who would not feel his heart warmed by its genial glow of neighborliness and high spirits.

INES MACAULAY

Crop Rotation

Corn, wheat, timothy-clover,
Potatoes, oats, rye-and-vetch—
Yielding greenness over and over
The brave brown acres stretch.

So every fall one field in five
Rustles with deep corn;
And one feels plump potatoes thrive,
And every spring in one of five
The sleeping cold wheat comes alive,
And in another oats is born.

So every summer in one field
The bearded oats grows silver-gray;
In one the gold wheat is annealed;
And transmuted in one field
The patient grass and clover yield
Their sweetness into hay.

So every winter one field flaunts
Incredible soft green of rye;
And the deer come from wilder haunts
To forage where the rye-field flaunts
Its reckless green no freezing daunts,
No blizzard can belie.

So every year at early spring
Small vetch will jostle young rye shoots—
Before its purple blossoming
Plowed under at the midst of spring
For food its kind decay will bring
To more important roots.

Five fields, five years, five crops come green:
Corn, wheat, timothy-clover,
Potatoes, oats—and in between,
Rye-and-vetch, and over and over. . . .

L. T.

When I Was Post-Office Assistant at Graniteville

ON SATURDAY MORNINGS, school being over for the week, I helped my uncle in the post office. He was the postmaster at Graniteville in South Carolina. I helped sort the letters and hand them out; besides, I sold stamps, read all the postcards and made myself generally useful. I took up these duties when I was about thirteen—it was in 1887—and I continued to work, off and on, around the post office for about three years, or until I went to college.

Most of the letters were sorted into the general delivery pigeonholes, which were arranged alphabetically, but some of the mail was for the individual private boxes, which were rented by the year. There were only sixteen of these receptacles, and holding one of them was a sign of good social standing. If you were a box holder you were supposed to be somebody of importance, with a definite place in the community, and not a raggle-taggle factory hand, here today and somewhere else tomorrow. The boxes were simply pigeonholes with a pane of glass in front of them. They faced the public lobby of the post office, and each box had a number and the name of its owner pasted on it and showing through the glass. They could not be opened from the outside like those in use today. Whatever they contained had to be handed out through the general delivery window, so there was no practical advantage whatever in having a box.

Nevertheless, we never had the least difficulty in renting them. The box renters were the few professional people of the village, the head bosses in the mill, and the storekeepers. One dressmaker, as poor as Job's turkey, scraped together five dollars and rented a box for a year. I heard her tell my uncle, when she was renewing the rental for another year, that possession of the box in the post office had done her a lot of good. A better class of women had become her customers, and I suppose she was able to charge more for the dresses she made. In some intangible way the possession of a box for her mail, with her name on it, made her and her work seem more important. But her box was empty most of the time; she received only one or two letters a week.

The recipient of the largest amount of mail during my service as post-office assistant was not a box holder, or even the Graniteville Manufacturing Company—the owner of the factory and of almost everything else in the village—but a young mill hand whose name was Ben Marshall. He subscribed to a number of cheap and trashy mail-order magazines, but he read only the advertisements and answered every one that offered to send anything free. From far away there flowed to Ben Marshall a constant stream of catalogues, circulars, free samples and booklets.

But answering advertisements was only a part of his activities. He wrote to many persons whose names appeared in the newspapers, such as political leaders, governors, senators, reformers, actresses, lawyers and clergymen. In writing to these public characters he worded his letters in such a way that they generally brought a response.

This useless letter writing seemed to be the real aim of his life, with his work as factory hand only secondary. There was a sort of trick in it, as he explained to us one day. "To get a letter back you've got to disagree with 'em," he said, "but in a gentlemanly way. If the man is a Democrat then I say I'm a Republican, but I've read some of his speeches, and he's got me halfway convinced that I'm wrong. That gets 'em going. If he's a Republican, then I'm a lifelong Democrat, but I hint that I might change if I knew more about the Republican doctrine."—From "The Way Our People Lived—An Intimate American History," by W. E. WOODWARD. (New York: Dutton. 1944.)

"A Load of Hay Wide and High"

WHEN OUR FOREFATHERS had a bridge to build they did not make an elaborate set of drawings as we do today; they might have but a rough sketch to go by, but usually they planned the details of the bridge as it grew. If they had any experimenting to do, any guessing about the design of the truss, it was done with models. One of Nicholas Powers' bridge models is displayed in his grandson Powers' store in Pittsford, a precious relic. Sometimes these models were made for the builder's own pleasure; occasionally to show to a building committee if there was competition for a job. Lemuel Chenoweth, a well-known bridge engineer of Beverley, Virginia, was one of many competitors for the bridge over Tygart's river at Philippi, West Virginia. Some of the Yankees present had models of perfect form, painted in the highest art. Chenoweth's model drew little attention until he set it between two chairs as abutments and stood on it, calling on the others to put theirs to the same test. He was awarded the contract!

There was little competition in Vermont. The selectmen usually went to some craftsman whose successful work was known to them and dickered about price and materials. Their specifications were simple; perhaps to follow the type of another bridge, usually to define the size. "A load of hay wide and high" sufficed for dimensions. Native pine was much used, but as it was less durable when exposed to dampness or spray, either hemlock or spruce were favorite materials. Powers once stated that a spruce stick (the strongest of the three woods) was capable of carrying the same load as an equal weight of iron. This may have been true before the days of rolled steel sections. It was argument enough for him when backed by the low cost of the abundant supplies of timber. . . .

Nicholas Powers, Vermont's most noted bridge builder, built his best-known bridge at North Blenheim, New York. It was of unusual design, of immense length for its single span. They called it "Powers' Folly" and many were the predictions that it would collapse when the falsework was removed. As the time approached to knock away the props the pessimists redoubled their croakings. "If she goes I'll go with her," said Powers as he climbed up onto the bridge. That reassured some, but others mourned that the bridge would sag so much of its own weight it would be useless for traffic. "If she sags an inch," Nick called down to the waiting crowd, "I'll jump off!" and directed that the last timbers of the falsework be knocked away. The bridge settled a tiny fraction of an inch, less than he had allowed for. His skill acknowledged, he became a popular hero.

North Blenheim folks have cherished their bridge since its erection in 1855. When the authorities decided it had to be replaced because of the sharp turns at its approaches, public sentiment compelled them to build a new bridge alongside the old. This was retained under the care of the county commissioners as a museum, the old bridge itself the chief exhibit.—From "The Covered Bridge," by HERBERT WHEATON CONGDON. (New York: Stephen Daye. 1941.)

That World of Birds Apart

IT WAS IN ENGLAND only a year or two ago that I came to new knowledge of the lives of curlews; new to myself, that is, for there must be many thousands of watchers of birds who have seen what I saw, even if none of them that I know have written of it. On a day in September I came to a stretch of meadow land on the shores of a southern estuary, where without any precise expectation of what might be coming to me I hoped to be able to watch the movement of birds of the waterside and the pools I had marked down on the map. There were coots in numbers, but coots I could watch any day, and there were redshank in bigger companies than I have seen elsewhere, and redshank I love to see and hear.

But there was a new sight which was different altogether. What I saw first was a grey patch distant in the sky. It became nearer and larger, high above us who watched. When it was within range of plain vision the patch separated itself into individual curlews by scores and scores. That great company, their wings flashing white in the sunlight, passed high over us, joined into a cloud, shrank to a grey patch and faded into the eastern sky. Another patch grew out of the west, flashed as a cloud, lessened, vanished, another and another. And then back again from the east to the west, unidentifiable as flocks, uncountable in numbers of birds, over us again and again over. Urged by what impulse, fleeting towards what goal? Nothing of this kind had been in my mind until that day, no thought of birds in flocks passing and repassing as these passed; I was in a new world of birds, watching birds doing what no man and no book had ever told me birds would do; and these birds!

These birds that year after year, season after season, I had seen in what I believed were their appointed places by moor and heather and sea; single curlews, pairs of curlews, curlews crying near and far, but never curlews as these curlews flew, in multitude of companies. And this, I realised, they were doing this year as in years gone by, autumn after autumn, and they would do it again next year and the year after. Again the vision was with me as I thought over them, those flashing wings, those journeying companions, and as in my mind I gazed, all I knew was how little I knew of what I had seen: and I have longed and hoped to see it again, as I have longed and hoped for nothing else of its kind; that world of birds apart; that world shared by no thought but bird's thought.—From "World of Birds," by ERIC PARKER. (New York: Longmans, Green. 1941.)

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Special German Unit Works to Restore Morale of Defeated Troops

Hungarian 'Maquis' Ready To Help Soviet Troops

Group which refused to accept Quisling regime now seeks re-establishment of full freedom for country —Committee of Ministers serves in consultative capacity with Allied diplomats.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Sept. 25—Soviet troops crossing the Hungarian frontier may expect aid from the newly organized Hungarian "Maquis," according to George Bassenyey, Chief Representative in Switzerland of the Committee of Hungarian Ministers.

Mr. Bassenyey is one of nine members of the Committee which is made up of Ministers who considered German occupation of Hungary as a violation of its Constitution and refused to recognize the Quisling regime of Col. Gen. Vitez Gaza Lakatos.

The Committee is headed by George de Nagyalasony Barcza, Hungarian Minister to Great Britain. Its purpose is to help re-establish Hungarian independence. Its immediate object is to "serve as informative and consultative organ for diplomatic missions of Great Britain, the United States, and other Allied countries on all questions concerning Hungary."

Slow in Taking Action

It has also attempted to organize military resistance against German invaders to help shorten the war. This has not been easy. Most of the work of organization has been done since the German occupation of Hungary last March. Hungarians lack a sense of conspiracy, and it took some time for them to realize what was going on, the Committee explained. If the Nazis had invaded Hungary a year ago, there might be much more active Hungarian resistance now.

It took some time after German occupation to organize the "Maquis" in France. Yugoslavia, and Greece. In addition, topographical factor in Hungary are not favorable for guerrilla warfare. The large Hungarian plain flat land makes it difficult for Hungarians to ambush the enemy, Mr. Bassenyey stated.

What Hungarian "Maquis" are unable to accomplish however will be taken care of by Russian armies for, according to Mr. Bassenyey, "Hungarian armies are in a hopeless position."

Workers Threatened

As the Russians pass beyond Temesvar, which is on the border of the Hungarian Plain, they face no natural impediments and should be able to cut through swiftly, probably giving the Hungarian Underground little time to unfold its activities.

"But the Hungarian press mentions that several cases of sabotage have been uncovered and members of the Quisling Government have found it necessary to threaten workers and Government members against committing sabotage which is an indication of the temper of some circles in Hungary," the Hungarian Committee member remarked.

Mr. Bassenyey believes that the Quisling regime is becoming increasingly aware of its guilt, due in part to the growth of the opposition. Like the Nazis in Germany, they know they have gone too far and burned too many bridges behind them to turn back. The nation is unable to express its will freely.

More German Troops

This became even more difficult by the volte-face of Romania which brought even more German troops into Hungary, as the Germans do not trust Hungary. Also, they prefer to fight on Hungarian soil, just as they are trying to fight their worst battles in Poland just beyond the western German border.

The weakness of Hungarian inner opposition to the German invaders is also explained by the poor choice of timing of resistance to the Germans.

Perhaps when the Germans asked passage for the German army to attack Jugoslavia, Hungary should have begun to assert itself, Mr. Bassenyey said.

Regent's Absence Used

Another moment for resistance came on March 19 of this year when the Germans invaded Hungary. It was the duty of the Regent to order the Army to resist, even though the odds would have been against it.

However, Admiral Nicholas Horthy was at Hitler's headquarters and the Germans held back his train so that he arrived after the occupation, which was accomplished doubtless with the help of pro-German and "Volk German" elements in the Army, declared the Hungarian committee member.

He went on to explain that Hungary's presence in the German camp was due to its "humiliation" over the Trianon Treaty after World War I which stripped the country of two thirds of its territory. Hitler was sympathetic to Hungary's protests and returned to it a large portion of Transylvania. He also approved Hungary's acquisition of territory in Czechoslovakia.

Ethnographical Frontiers

Mr. Bassenyey believes that "it would be a great mistake to punish a nation for the faults of its leaders by a return to the frontiers of Trianon." He believes that Hungary should request ethnographical frontiers, all Hungarians beyond the Trianon frontier being given the opportunity by plebiscite to return to Hungary.

"If this is done, lasting peace and friendship is possible with all neighbors, which would be an advantage, not only for Hungary, but for its neighbors and for the peace of Europe," Mr. Bassenyey asserted. Concerning relations with Russia, he said: "Russia will necessarily exercise influence in all European countries, especially those in central Europe and the Balkans. The former Hungarian government has had good relations with Russia, hence I hope, after the war and the elimination of those responsible for the anti-Russian policy, relations between free, democratic Hungary and Russia will be good.

"Russia has given no guarantee for a democratic Hungary, but I hope and wish that when Hungary expresses the will for a democratic Constitution, Russia will respect that desire."

The democratic feeling is deeply rooted in the peasant worker as well as many of the upper class, Mr. Bassenyey claims, and went so far as to predict that "elections would prove an almost unanimous desire for democracy."

The postwar period will not be without its boundary conflicts as seen in the Hungarian attitude toward Transylvania.

Mr. Bassenyey admitted the most difficult part of the question will be Transylvania. It is easier to agree with Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Poland than with Romania. There is not only the material side of the Transylvanian question, but also the question of tradition.

If Romanians are unable to forget that they owned Transylvania for 20 years, Hungary is unable to forget that it owned Transylvania for nine centuries.

Associated Press

Twenty Thousand German Soldiers Lay Down Their Arms

Three American soldiers lend a willing hand as part of the 20,000 German soldiers under Maj. Gen. Erich Elsner file past to relinquish their arms near Beaugency, France. The mass surrender was arranged by Maj. Gen. Robert C. Macon of the Ninth Army.

Nazis Aim to Restore Fight Of Weary-Leaderless Men

Disorganized soldiers reported crossing bridges of the Rhine from battlefields of France—Black Shirts and SS strive to mend broken divisions with food and rest—Men then dispatched to fighting fronts.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland, Sept. 25—With typical German thoroughness, the Nazis have set up a special organization to collect disorganized and retreating troops and fit them back into fighting units.

Reliable eyewitnesses just arrived from the Rhineland report that defeated Germans are streaming back into Cologne. Weary, leaderless men are trooping across the bridges of the Rhine. The history of the last war seems to be repeating itself as the broken segments of German divisions make their way back to this strategic transport center from the battlefields of France.

But this time Black Shirt Units have been set up to cope with the returning soldiers. The SS men round up the stragglers. They are at once fed and permitted to rest. They are kept isolated from the impact of defeatist propaganda. Then they are reorganized into groups and dispatched to the fighting fronts. Most of them, so far as information here discloses, have been sent to the fighting around Aachen, or to reinforce the West Wall.

Many Stragglers

Trainloads of these "rejuvenated" soldiers have been streaming northward. The size of the movement may be judged by reports that the stragglers from the Metz region and from southern France were so numerous that they threatened to block the highways almost in the way that French and Belgian refugees did in the early days of the war.

These weary and defeated men who once imagined themselves to be conquerors seemed to have little to say. This is partly due to the fear of the Nazi Secret Police. But it is also due to the fact that they are less well-informed than the civilian population.

Most of them with whom it has been possible to talk believe that their defeat is connected with the recent bomb attempt upon Hitler. One soldier is reported to have told his mother that his company retreated, although there were no enemies in sight, because their officers had disappeared.

Morale Not Broken

Yet their war moraie has not been completely broken. They do not feel that the end of the war is necessarily in sight. And they have been led to have a great dread of their fate if they are defeated—having been assured by German propaganda that they would likely be sent off to Siberia.

The men are clearly encouraged by the persistent belief in the "V-2"—the German rocket-bomb. Everyone has a gas mask. Even babies are in gas-masked cribs worked by pumps. People regard gas as the most likely secret weapon.

Every day a new order is being given to the civilian population that is required to work on defenses from ages of 15 to 65. Tank traps and minefields are being dug as well as trenches for the civilian population and retreating soldiers to hide in when Allied planes come over.

Some of the foreign workers are being taken across the Rhine as the Nazis do not desire to give the Allies new recruits.

Work Well Organized

Work on defenses seems well organized. No one can escape working. There seems to be no panic or gross disorder among the civilian population. One eyewitness stated, "There can be no panic as the Party is still there."

The League of German Girls, mobilized for those 15 to 20 years of age to go west to cook for Hitler Youth in the field, came flooding back just as did the soldiers because they were forced to hide all day from Allied planes and were unable to work more than four hours daily.

In Cologne they also were met by guards, had to report to their headquarters, and were reorganized and sent north to the Aachen region to dig defenses. They retreated again to Cologne and were again reorganized and sent off to work behind another front.

At the beginning of the flight from France, many soldiers crossed the Cologne bridges into the main part of the Reich. Then heavy guards were put up, so that this is no longer possible. People thought the Allies would be in Cologne in a few days, but then the Party stepped in and began to reorganize the troops, throwing evertyhing available into the breach, including soldiers from the East, so that now the general opinion is that there will be a fight for Cologne.

Plan to Blow Up Bridges

Preparations have been made to blow up five Rhine bridges should Cologne no longer be defendable. Meanwhile, every precaution has been taken that the bridges are not blown up ahead of time by saboteurs. Trains must keep windows closed in crossing the bridges. No one is allowed to stand up. Pedestrians crossing the bridges are shot immediately if they halt to look over the side of the bridge.

The Nazis think that if the bridges are destroyed, the Allies will have the greatest trouble crossing 300 yards of the Rhine under German gunfire.

To prevent parachutists from taking the bridges, a maze of barbed wire protects the approaches to the bridges. Near-by open spaces in the fields are guarded. One of the Rhine bridges newly completed at the beginning of the war is called the largest suspending bridge in Europe. The nearest bridge if these are destroyed is the Bonn, some miles distant.

The Nazis are also preparing to blow up factories, many of which are still standing in the suburbs, including electrical works.

House to Lose 41 Incumbents Before Nov. 4

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—At least 41 incumbent members of the House of Representatives won't be back in their seats when the 79th Congress convenes next January, according to a compilation by the House clerk.

There undoubtedly will be more after the November elections, but that many already are in the "lame duck" category either through defeats in primary elections, decisions not to seek election or nomination for other offices.

Thirteen incumbents have been defeated in primaries, 17 are not seeking re-election, one is a candidate for Governor, another lost in a gubernatorial campaign, four unsuccessfully sought Senate seats, and six are nominees for the Senate.

Those defeated for re-election are: Starnes (D) of Alabama; Newsome (D) of Alabama; Costello (D) of California; Douglas (R) of New York; Gilchrist (R) of Iowa; Lambertson (R) of Kansas; Ward (D) of Maryland; Kennedy (D) of New York; Mruk (R) of New York; Furlong (D) of Pennsylvania; Patton (D) of Texas); Kleberg (D) of Texas; Sullivan (D) of Nevada.

Mr. Starnes and Mr. Costello are members of the Dies Committee. Mr. Lambertson has been a a frequent critic of the service records of President Roosevelt's sons.

Prominent among the incumbents not seeking re-election is Representative Martin Dies (D) of Texas, Chairman of the Committee Investigating un-American Activities. Stiff Congress of Industrial Organizations opposition had arisen before he pulled out of the race.

Others not seeking re-election are Ford (D) of California; Whelchel (D) of Georgia; Vincent (D) of Kentucky; Treadway (R) of Massachusetts; McLean (R) of New Jersey; Merritt (D) of New York; Burchill (D) of New York; Klein (D) of New York; Fay (D) of New York; Capozzoli (D) of New York; Fitzpatrick (D) of New York; Stanley (R) of New York; Troutman (R) of Pennsylvania; Harris (D) of Virginia; Smith (D) of West Virginia, and Dimond (D), Delegate from Alaska.

The six House members nominated for the Senate are Fulbright (D) of Arkansas; Wene (D) of New Jersey; Magnuson (D) of Washington; Myers (D) of Pennsylvania; McMurray (D) of Wisconsin; Southoff (Prog.) of Wisconsin.

The four who lost their quest for Senatorial nominations are: Stearns (R) of New Hampshire; Burdick (R) of North Dakota; Disney (D) of Oklahoma; Morrison (D) of North Carolina. Mr. Burdick is seeking return to the House as an independent.

Two House members sought their state governorships. One of them, Green (D) of Florida, was defeated.

The other, McCord (D) of Tennessee, won his party's gubernatorial nomination.

Buffalo Has Great Success With Its First Grand Opera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 25—Musical history for this cosmopolitan "Queen City of the Great Lakes" was made this week end with the opening of a four-day grand opera festival by the Philadelphia La Scala Opera Company in Kleinhans Music Hall, through the civic enterprise of one of Buffalo's leading department stores, J. N. Adam & Company. The initial presentation Saturday night was Puccini's "La Tosca" with Grace Moore, Metropolitan Opera soprano, in the title role.

Although Buffalo's musical offerings have been broad, this is its first Grand Opera, but when the season was announced, there were operagoers for every seat in the four-day advance sale conducted by the sponsors. In fact, the demand exceeded the supply by 6,000 orders, according to the store's Publicity Director, Paul F. McCarthy, with 21,000 bidders for the 15,000 available seats.

The sell-out also set a precedent for the La Scala Company whose manager, Francesco Pelosi, said that Buffalo was the only city it had toured in which an entire series was sold out before the opening performance.

"We will return to Buffalo next year," he promised, "with a full week's season which will include 'Aida,' 'The Barber of Seville,' and possibly 'La Farvorita,' which we are reviving this winter in Philadelphia."

In bringing grand opera to Buffalo, the Adam Company management is continuing the civic leadership tradition of its founder, the late J. N. Adam, who established the store 62 years ago and was Mayor of Buffalo. After the 1901 Pan-American Exposition, Mr. Adam purchased the exposition pipe organ for installation in the city's Elmwood Music Hall, then the center of musical culture here.

His love of music was shared by a merchant neighbor, the late Edward L. Kleinhans, and his wife, Mary ySeaton Kleinhans, who left a million dollar bequest to erect the "Temple of Music" that bears their name. Presentation of grand opera here would hardly have been possible in such a brilliant wayy without the acoustical properties of the Kleinhans Music Hall.

Financial success of the initial season and the continuing of the opera project is assured through the J. N. Adam Memorial Foundation recently set up under the direction of Alvin O. Holder, present head of the store. A nonprofit organization, the Foundation will underwrite any deficit incurred in bringing to Buffalo top-flight opera stars at popular prices.

Besides Miss Moore, leading roles in "La Tosca" were sung by Arnard Tokatyan, as Cavarossi, who flew here from Mexico City for the performance, and by Alexander Sved, as Scarpia. In the Sunday afternoon performance of "La Traviata," Hilde Reggiani was heard as Violetta; and in the evening program of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," Martinelli sang the role of Canio. Dorothy Kirsten, protege of Miss Moore, will sing in "La Boheme" tonight. The company's director is Giuseppi Bamboschek.

Mr. McCarthy said that the ticket sale which set a record in Buffalo theatrical circles, was "promoted with regular merchandising methods."

Mayor Pleads That N.Y. V-Day Be Prayerful

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 — Mayor F. H. La Guardia has called upon New Yorkers not to mar the day the European war ends by drinking or disorderly and destructive demonstrations, but to make it a prayerful occasion.

"There is one thing that we should not do and must not do," the Mayor declared in his weekly radio broadcast over WNYC on Sunday. "That is, to indulge in orgies of hilarity, in all sorts of demonstrations that are disorderly and destructive, for the war is not over."

"Even after we have defeated Hitler and conquered Germany there are still our boys in the Pacific."

Vigorously disapproving V-Day plans made by some business groups for less restrained celebration, the Mayor quoted five presiding clergymen and the Protestant Council of the City of New York as supporting his plea that Americans "rejoice in a sublime sort of manner that dictators and cruel men finally have been defeated."

It was evident today, however, that if the City complies with the Mayor's request, it will be due to a sense of personal propriety, and not as a result of official restrictions. John F. O'Connell, chairman of the State Liquor Authority, was known to doubt whether his organization would be empowered to curb liquor sales on the day the news comes.

The Protestant Council of the City of New York informed the Mayor that all churches under its jurisdiction will be open all that day for thanksgiving services. The Mayor also disclosed that Jewish synagogues also had indicated willingness to co-operate in such activities. The Roman Catholic Church plans similar celebrations.

Stressing that letters from Mayors of cities throughout the United States indicate that New York is being expected to set the keynote for nation-wide V-Day celebrations, he declared that it would be highly improper to make that keynote one of "wild hilarity" while fighting is still under way in the Pacific war zone.

People Found Liking What They Eat Rather Than Eating What They Like

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP) — Natural science has pulled its head out of the American icebox conjecturing that "people like what they eat rather than eat what they like."

The discovery, if confirmed, is considered of vast importance in long-range plans to upgrade Americans' diet.

To find the answers to such gustatory puzzles as why New Englanders eat cold baked beans for Sunday breakfast and why old time Louisianans relish wild bird eggs in their jambalaya, the Committee on Food Habits of the National Research Council is conducting a continuing survey of American eating customs.

The Committee, set up in 1940 by President Roosevelt as part of a national program for improving nutritional standards, sent investigators into selected areas to ask the folks what they ate and why they relish those particular victuals.

Interviews with selected housewives representing varied income brackets in a Midwestern city disclosed that meat tends to be less frequently mentioned as a favorite dish with decreasing income level. Vegetable dishes showed an opposite trend and were mentioned significantly more often by the low-income groups.

"This may be interpreted as supporting the hypothesis that people like what they eat rather than eat what they like," a Committee bulletin concluded.

Other crumbs from the dining table survey:

Irish families as much as two generations removed from the "ould sod" take pride in maintaining the pork-potato-cabbage-tea food pattern of their ancestors.

Forty per cent of a test group of housewives regard fowl as a most fitting dish for company dinners.

Some night shift workers eat three meals a day, none of which is breakfast.

Salads are never mentioned as a breakfast food.

Reinstatement Vote By Rubber Workers

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The United Rubber Workers of America, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, voted unanimously at its national convention on Sept. 23 to reinstate 72 members who had been ousted by national officers following an unauthorized work stoppage last winter at Akron, Ohio.

The compromise motion also provided for withdrawal of charges that Sherman H. Dalrymple, Union President, acted without authority in penalizing the workers. George Bass of Akron, who unsuccessfully opposed Mr. Dalrymple's re-election, offered the motion.

The delegates, who earlier in their six-day session reaffirmed a pledge not to strike during the war, declared in a policy statement that the "Little Steel" formula was "obsolete" and urged that it be modified "to permit wage increases equal to and commensurate with the actual increase in living costs."

The statement also asked that American labor be given a place at the peace table and asserted that "we owe a debt of lasting gratitude to our Commander in Chief, Franklin D. Roosevelt." Indorsement of Mr. Roosevelt's fourth-term candidacy was voted previously.

Britisr Struck Oil; Location Secret Kept

LONDON, Sept. 25 (AP)—An oil field somewhere in Britain, developed since the start of the war, now is producing high grade oil at the rate of 26,000,000 gallons a year, an official announcement said.

The field has more than 200 wells. The British Government has kept its location a secret.

War Fund Expanded To Meet Emergencies

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 25

The National War Fund announced today it has appropriated an additional $1,582,380 for the quarter beginning Oct. 1 to meet emergency needs arising from recent Japanese drives into China, robot bombings in England and "critical conditions" in Greece.

The Fund already had set aside a budget of $26,683,001 for work of its 22 member agencies during the three-month period. Of the additional allocation, $1,000,000 will go for relief in China.

Nazis Form Guerrilla Army For Last Defense of Germany

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 22. Delayed (AP)—Germany's top Nazis are building a "People's Army" of third rate fighting men, poorly equipped, for their last-ditch defense of the Reich.

A trained observer who has just come out of Germany after five years says that Hitler, Himmler, and Goebbels are determined to postpone defeat and make it as costly as possible for the Allies.

This source gives me the following report on the "Nazi People's Army":

In late August all Nazi Gauleiters (district leaders) were summoned to Hitler's headquarters to receive special instructions for the defense of German soil. Goebbels commanded each to make his own district a fortification, with the help of the population.

Fatherland Defense

Every town, every village must be defended, declared Goebbels, adding: "The battle of the People's Army is a holy war for defense of the fatherland."

The example set in East Prussia by Gauleiter Erich Koch and in West Prussia by leader Arthur Greiser became the models for drastic mobilization of every last person to build fortifications.

The so-called Nazi People's Army includes all males from 14 to 70, and all females from 16 to 60 who are not serving at the front or in war industries. Men 17 to 65 who have been released from the Army for reasons of health or occupation were regarded as war-vital and immediately mustered.

Goebbels aimed at raising at least 1,000,000 men for the front and 3,000,000 to 4,000,000 for industry. In addition, men who for physical or other reasons could be used by neither the defense army nor Dr. Albert Speer's labor forces were mobilized for the "Third Class" of the People's Army.

Tank Obstructions

These are used to build improvised tank obstructions, trenches and pill boxes. Women 15 to 60 not busy in factories are being used for this purpose also.

To insure that no one escapes, Gauleiters have put all public conveyances under sharpest control. Every rider must undergo investigation, and persons may not move from their own districts without express authority. Thus, under the eye of the Party and the iron fist of the Gestapo, Nazis hope to force every German to fight to the last in accordance with the Nazi principle of "no capitulation."

The Nazi plan for guerrilla warfare is to leave behind the Allied front resistance nests to delay, destroy, and sabotage. Guerrillas' best hideouts as demonstrated in the East are forests, but western Germany is not heavily wooded. Therefore the Nazi plan is handicapped.

U. S. Names 16 Aids To Caffery in Paris

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Sixteen additional diplomatic and consular officers are being transferred to Paris to assist Jefferson Caffery, the newly named United States representative to the de Gaulle Government now established in the French Capital.

Mr. Caffery, who recently returned here from his post as Ambassador to Brazil, will proceed directly to his new assignment, it was learned at the State Department.

The Department also announced it is sending two foreign-service officers to Luxemburg and one to Belgium.

As counselors of mission at Paris, the Department named Selden Chapin of the American mission at Algiers, Algeria, and Hugh Fullerton of the State Department. Most of the personnel proceeding to the newly reopened American Embassy in Paris is being transferred from Algiers.

French Forces of Interior Made Part of Regular Army

PARIS, Sept. 25 (AP)—The French Forces of the Interior have been made a part of the French Army and subject to rules of military discipline by a decree of the Ministry of War, thus partly solving a problem which has been discussed for three weeks by the Government and the Council of National Resistance.

Meanwhile, a protest against this move was made by M. Valrimont, one of the three members of the Military Action Committee of the Council of National Resistance. He said his group had not been consulted by the Government on the final decision to absorb the F. F. I. into the French Army and expressed surprise that the Military Action Committee "had not been asked its opinion on a decision of such importance."

Still undecided is whether F. F. I. officers are entitled to an equal rank with their counterparts in the regular army. One contention is that F. F. I. officers are not trained in the use of weapons and the tactics of modern warfare.

The Ministry of War ruled that F. F. I. enlisted and noncommissioned personnel must be given the same consideration as the regular army in the matter of pay, grade advancements, and decorations. Records of F. F. I. personnel will be investigated.

Renault Jailed?

PARIS, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Agence Francaise de Presse, official news agency, said that Louis Renault, motor magnate and one of France's leading industrialists, had been jailed in the Fresnes Prison. The agency reported that accountants of the Renault firm said Renault factories from 1940 to 1943 and sold $120,000,000 worth of war materials for the German Army.

Officials Lose Jobs

LONDON, Sept. 25 (Reuter) — The French Government has issued a decree depriving a number of former French diplomats of the title of Ambassador conferred on them by the Vichy authorities. They include Henri Haye, former Ambassador to Washington, and Paul Morand, French novelist and former Ambassador to Bucharest.

More Arrests Made

PARIS, Sept. 25 (AP) — The French Ministry of the Interior has disclosed the arrests of 1,100 additional men and women on charges of collaboration, including eight former Pétain Cabinet members apprehended last month in the vicinity of Vichy. A round-up yesterday netted 500 persons.

Junior Heads Overseas; And Dresses for It, Too!

KANSAS CITY, Mo., (AP)—Charles Rush, 5, showed up at Kansas City's Union Station loaded with bundles and wearing an overseas cap. He explained he had figured on an overseas jaunt.

On being questioned, Charles picked a ripe old age, ad replied, "eight years old." Hard-to-please station officials called his 16-year-old sister, who took the wanderer home.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Poems, Party Pictures to Color

A Monday Page

These pictures are illustrations from an animal book which was published in the great City of Moscow for little Russian children

Little Gold Boy

By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Author of "Silvanus Goes to Sea," "In the Land of the Thinsies," etc.

Part Three

"I am going to swim," said Little Gold Boy.

Mouse looked at him anxiously. "It isn't very easy," he said. "At least, not as easy as walking."

"Isn't it?" said Little Gold Boy. "I thought everyone could swim if they tried."

"Well—" began Mouse.

Little Gold Boy climbed on to a stone that lay partly in the pond. He looked out over the water to the place where the white flower lay.

"I am sure I can swim," he said. "I am quite sure."

He lifted his little arms above his head, leaned forward, and dived.

"Oooh!" breathed Mouse. But Little Gold Boy was already swimming through the water, his golden arms moving swiftly and noiselessly.

Mouse watched the flash-flash of the golden arms until it disappeared among the lily leaves.

"I hope he knows about the weeds," he squeaked. "I hope he will be safe. I can't see him now. I can't see him anywhere. I hope he is all right."

But there was no need to be anxious. Like a tiny flash Little Gold Boy was moving through the water and the feel of it was wonderful. It was cool, and magical, and brilliant. It shone in his eyes. It fizzed around his face and played in his ears. He could see it and feel it and hear it. It was the most lovely Moon Music, above and below and everywhere.

Little Gold Boy dived down, down, deep down, to the half-light where the flowers slept. Shining bubbles followed him, and streaks of glistening colors flew from his arms and feet. He twisted this way and that, in and out of the lily stalks, and then, turning his hands, he rose to the surface once more, and lay for a while floating, with his eyes closed because of the moonlight.

Mouse Applauds

"There he is—there he is," squeaked Mouse from the bank, and gave a hop of relief. "Fancy being able to swim like that without a single lesson! Well done, well done!" he cried, as Little Gold Boy came slowly towards him.

"Oh, Mouse," said Little Gold Boy as he climbed up the bank, "I didn't know there could be anything so beautiful. Why didn't you tell me how lovely it is to swim in Moon water?"

"Well," began Mouse, "well, you see, I don't like swimming very much. I am not the same as you. I would rather look at the water and feel dry. I would rather sing and be warm. But we must be moving. We have been here a long time and the stars are getting very big. They always seem to get bigger as the night goes on and the Moon begins to fade.

"Get up on my back and I will run you through the long grass," said Mouse. "You will like that."

The long grass was very wet and they had not gone far before Mouse began to give short pants through his long pointed nose.

"The dew is heavy — very heavy," he said. "I've never known it so heavy before. And the ground is softer than usual."

"It's because I am on your back," said Little Gold Boy, dodging the long blades that fell across his face and sent water splashing over him. "Let me walk. I can follow you quite easily if you won't go too fast."

"No," said Mouse. "No. I am all right. I generally find the long grass quite easy; and I like it because it is so wild. I am not a very wild mouse really, but I like to pretend that I am, and that is why I come here on moonlight nights. But the ground is softer than usual, and my feet keep sinking in."

"It's because of me," said Little Gold Boy.

"No—no," said Mouse again. "No, it isn't that. I like to feel you on my back. I like having you there."

So they went on slowly, and after a while Little Gold Boy said, "Mouse!"

Mouse had been silent for a time, standing quite still on the path. At the sound of his name he gave a start and Little Gold Boy knew he had been asleep.

"Eh?" he said. "What?"

"I think it is time we turned back," said Little Gold Boy. "I think the night is nearly over."

"Yes—yes," said Mouse as he ran on down the path. "The Moon has gone already. But we are not far from home. My house is over there and your house is not much farther on."

"I am going to say good-by to you now," said Little Gold Boy. "You have been a long way and it is time you were in bed."

"No, no," protested Mouse. But Little Gold Boy was firm.

"You have been carrying me on your back for hours," he said. "Please let me get off and then I will run straight home. I can see the way from here."

So, much against his will, Mouse came to a halt, and Little Gold Boy slipped off his back on to the path.

"Thank you, Mouse," he said. "Thank you very, very, much."

"I am glad you liked it," said Mouse. "I am so glad." He blinked his eyes, trying to keep them open. "I am so glad," he repeated in a small, echo-y voice, and began to stumble off towards the tiny place he called his home.

Dawn in the Garden

Little Gold Boy watched him until he had disappeared through the round entrance. Then he made his way towards the house where he lived.

Close to the house, where the path ended, he stopped and turned. And then he raised his face to the sky. Something was happening there. The wide space above the trees against which the stars shone in their millions was no longer completely dark. A soft new light was spreading slowly with a glow that was full of promise.

"Dawn!" whispered Little Gold Boy.

The Story Starts Here

An idea had suddenly come to Little Gold Boy, when he saw the pond in the garden, lying still in the moonlight. Mouse was showing him the garden, after persuading him to come out of the house through a tiny mousey tunnel. Little Gold Boy had spent all his time sitting in a swing under a marble clock on the mantelpiece, where he swung to and fro in time to the tick-tock of the clock. One day, the Lady with the Pretty Hands went out, leaving the clock unwound and the glass case off. So Little Gold Boy jumped down from the swing and started an adventure.

He stood where he was, listening, and like a breath blowing from East to West a chorus filled the sky, a joyous song that only stars can make, travelling on and on, until in some far-off height beyond the Morning, it faded into silence.

Little Gold Boy breathed deeply. The song had gone but the light was there, growing more brilliant every moment, sweeping the sky with color, and filling the air.

And then came the Sun.

Little Gold Boy stood perfectly still until the great ball of fire had drawn all the sky colors to itself. Then he turned away.

"There can't be any more!" he said. "There can't be any more than that!"

Gold Boy's Return

He went to the smooth round hole that had once belonged to Mouse and crept through into the house. Then he made his way across the floor to the wooden bell pull, and climbed up, loop by loop. He was on the mantelpiece now, and there was the clock with the swing hanging between the marble pillars. It was strange to see it again. He seated himself on the small gold seat, crossed his feet one over the other, and lifted his hands to the chains. Then he turned his eyes to the door of the room and waited.

It was late in the day when the Lady with the Pretty Hands came home. Little Boy heard her step in the hall. It was nice to know she was back. She came into the room, looked at the mantelpiece, and gave a small cry.

"Oh, Little Gold Boy!" she said, "I forgot to wind your clock! I went away in such a hurry that I never gave it another thought. I am so sorry, Little Gold Boy."

Home Music

She was turning the key in the clock's face as she spoke, round and round, round and round, until it would turn no more. Then she picked up the glass case and placed it carefully in position.

The clock was ticking again. The swing was moving backwards and forwards. Little Gold Boy smiled through the glass as he had done for many, many years.

"It wouldn't be home without you and your song," said the Lady with the Pretty Hands. "The house would be silent and sad if you were not here."

A new light suddenly came into Little Gold Boy's eyes.

"I am making music for her!" he told himself. "That's what I'm doing! Home Music — beautiful Home Music!"

Tick-tock. Tickety-tock. Tick-tockety-tock.

(The End)

Party Pictures

Five pictures pulled plums from Jack Horner's pie this month, but we have not space to publish them today. Look for them next Monday. They were drawn by Anne Wilkinson, 11, and Jim Wilkinson, 8, both of Sunderland, England; Tracy Metz, 6, of Lincoln Acres, California; Alfred Everest, 9, of St. Johnsville, New York; and Claire Bean, 5, of Cape Town, South Africa.

Some Jolly Tales for You

Book Reviews

Fascinating new children's books are popping out from every package, as gay and appealing as if there were no war or paper shortages. It must have taken much thought and careful planning to have them all appear so early in the season, and some I know will soon vanish from the bookshop shelves and there will be no further supply till after the New Year, so it is really not a bit too soon to be thinking of Christmas stockings.

One indeed is a book which was printed last year, but the difficulties of manufacture, its spiral binding, and its ingenious movable clockhands on the last page meant that all too few of us had a chance to enjoy it then. "Telltime the Rabbit," designed by William Hall and illustrated by Charlotte Steiner, is an amusing and practical little tale. The book is shaped like a clock, and on each page is a picture of the little rabbit's head with his ears pointing to the hour, a different hour on each page, of course, and opposite is a bit of the story as Telltime goes to ask the different animals why it is that one ear is longer than the other. And on the last page of all the children can twist the ears and show when the rabbit met Bobby Bear or Doctor Owl and in very entertaining fashion learn how to tell time themselves. Published by Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York. $1.25.

Plenty of Pictures

"How Many?" is a still younger educational book, or rather a panorama, for it stretches out like an accordion with pictures on both sides, no text at all, just clear figures and a picture for each. One . . . and a single colorful rooster; two, and two fat rabbits and so on all the way to a fine tree with 10 bright apples. Published by Henry Holt & Co., New York. 50 cents.

"Whose Little Bird Am I?" shows a puzzled little stork who finds his own parent on the last page of all. Children will enjoy the charming and characteristic pictures of other bird families, drawn by Leonard Weisgard in soft blue and tans, and the simple text cleverly explains the differences between the baby birds and comes to a satisfying close. Published by Thomas Y. Crowell Co., New York. $1.00.

"I Had a Penny," written and illustrated by Audrey Chalmers, is another engaging small book. This time the pictures are gaily crayoned in red and black and show a little girl, swinging her little red pocketbook and going down town all by herself to spend a penny at the candy shop. "Lollipops red and blue, and here's a green lollipop just for you." So home she goes, with a happy smile and she "looked to the left, then to the right, and crossed the street with the traffic light." Just the things a child would notice on a city walk are shown in the pictures and for all its apparent simplicity this is a book that can be looked at over and over again. Published by the Viking Press, New York. $1.00.

Katy Kangaroo

My own favorite among modern illustrators, H. A. Rey, has drawn the pictures for Eminy Payne's "Katy No-Pocket." These are in his own inimitable manner, clear and jolly, with just the right matter-of-fact approach to really absurd situations. Katy Kangaroo is very sad because she has no pocket in which to carry her son Freddy. And the way that problem is solved, after consultation with the other animals, is something you will have to see for yourself, and you will not forget the picture of Katy hopping home faster than the railroad train, or Katy welcoming the other baby animals, because her new apron has so many pockets that there is space for all her little friends. Published by Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston. $2.00.

"The Red Horse," by Elsa Moeschlin, is back in print again after many years. Thanks to the Gleockner color process, it is available once more in all its freshness, and once again the little red-wooden horse Trott-trott with Peter on his back goes on his magical adventures. Published by Coward-McCann, Inc., New York. $1.75.

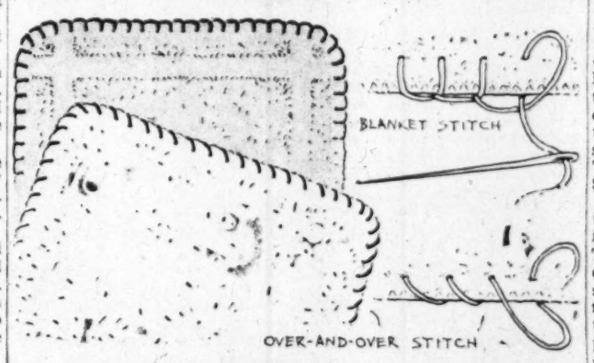
Dorothy N. King had a fine idea for a playtime book when she planned "Fix the Toys." An envelope in the front contains heads for all the toys so that when a child turns the pages he has the fun of helping finish the toys in the shop, hunting up the jolly head for the clown, and the pretty head for the dolly . . . they are easy to fit into the slits, and can be tilted at amusing angles. Published by William Morrow & Co., Inc., New York. $1.50.

Lots of Fun

"No Room" is an old story (but one which I have never seen in print before) delightfully retold by Rose Dobbs and illustrated by Fritz Eichenberg with a generous quantity of amusing sketches. This bit of folklore has a moral, but a moral that is fun to read. How a selfish old man did not know when he was well off in his little house with his little family; how one by one the animals were crowded in and one by one they were moved out again and what a blessed relief it was not to have the lamb and the pig, the goat and the cow . . . this gives a jolly chance for pictures and there is one on almost every page. Published by Coward-McCann, Inc., New York. $1.50.

"In the Land of the Thinsies" has come to us from across the sea. This story was published serially on the page For Children and it is by Dorothy Ann Lovell. Nicholas Bentley drew the pictures. The ones in color give an especially fine idea of the paper-thin people who inhabit the land of the Thinsies where Jill found herself when she dropped her sixpence in the subway and somehow slipped off after it through the crack at the foot of the moving staircase. She had strange adventures indeed before she could return to the real world. This story is fun, and part of the pleasure for us Americans comes in the references to English pantomimes and London sights and sounds that we long to see and hear again. Published in England by Faber and Faber, Limited, London. 6 shillings.

Frances C. Darling



Make a Bib for a Baby

Let's Make Something—12

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Surely, this is the easiest way on earth to make a bib for a baby! You can see that it is nothing more than a washcloth with strings sewed on, yet it serves as a pleasing gift.

This kind of bib is practical. It is large enough and thick enough to protect Baby's dress front; it washes easily and needs no ironing. A busy mother will appreciate these advantages, especially when her baby begins eating from a spoon.

Each of our bibs was made from a small ten-cent Turkish washcloth. For new babies, we choose pink and blue. For older babies and toddlers, we make them of cross-barred or patterned washcloths in almost any pleasant color.

String ties: Each pair of ties is made from a half-yard of cotton tape, cut in two. We sew each string on firmly with about eight stitches.

Handmade edgings work wonders in dressing up a bib. Here are the two easiest kinds—both are fun to do.

Over-and-over stitch is so very simple that even little folks can sew it. When done in careful, even stitches, it looks pretty indeed.

The other stitch is blanket stitch. This also makes an excellent edge finish on many articles, as pot-holders, mats, etc.

Notice that our stitches were drawn extra large here so you can see exactly how to work them, but your sewed stitches should be much smaller, of course.

You could practice sewing the stitches with common string on a scrap of loosely-woven, colored cloth—plain color will show up your work best. For gift making, use embroidery thread as heavy as that shown by our enlarged stitches.

Later, after you have done a bit of blanket stitching, let someone show you the cute tricks you can do with it. (You can be taught several of them in about two minutes!) For instance, blanket stitch can be easily trained into fancy edgings such as Shell-Stitch or Long-and-Short Stitch. Or when the stitches travel up in the cloth (instead of along its edge), they make Feather Stich.

These clever needle stunts will enable you to add a delicate handmade finish to all kinds of little hand-sewn gifts. They're extra nice on clothes for your baby doll, too.

But first of all, why not start right now on a Bib-for-a-Baby-Friend's Christmas gift? Then you will have plenty of time in which to do your work carefully and well.

(This is the last article in a series of twelve on things we can make ourselves, that have appeared on the page For Children on consecutive Mondays.)

When Nancy Comes To Play

When Nancy comes to play
with me
There are lots of things to
do;
We dress up just like ladies,
And have tea parties, too.

We cut out heaps of paper
dolls,
And stand them in a row;
We have them play, and
sing, and dance,
And speak pieces that we
know.

We make new clothes for
all our dolls;
We're busy all the day—
We never say, "What's
there to do?"
When Nancy comes to play.

GERTRUDE CLARKE WHITNEY

Missing Word Verses

In the verses below, you will find three blanks to be filled in with three different words. See whether you can find these words, using only the word tears in the fourth line, rearranging the five letters to form each new word.

"Oh riverman, what are thy rates
For a ride on thy steamboat to-
day?
This poor little maiden in tears,
Hath naught but an —— to pay."

The riverman, turning to ——
At the speaker with angriest
glower,
Broke into a warm smile when
He saw the small maid with her
flower.

"Why, since you have brought
me," said he,
"No weeds and no thistles or ——
I'll consider that lovely white
flower
The best of all possible fares."

(Watch for the answers next week)

Shirts and panties for growing girls

Among the most popular of Nazareth styles are the moderately priced shirts and panties for girls up to 16.

If there is a shortage at your store leave your order with your retailer to be filled from his next supply.

We are still making underwear for our armed forces but Nazareth quality—famous for 58 years—is worth waiting for.

NAZARETH WAIST CO.
366 Broadway, New York

Nazareth
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

20 issues for $1

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
(Saturday Issue)
including the
WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION

These unusual articles which you will not find elsewhere will appear in the Sept. 30 issue of the Magazine Section:

OVER THE HUMP
By Ellis Emmons Reed

FILMS FOR FIGHTERS
By Sylvia Brooks

BIG POTATOES; BIG YARNS
By Leavitt F. Morris

D-DAY AT SEA
James Watt

WHERE RACE CURRENTS RUN DEEP
Egone

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street
Boston 15, Massachusetts

Enclosed is $1 for which please send me The Christian Science Monitor (Saturday issue) for 20 weeks:

NAME.....

STREET.....

CITY.....STATE.....

NP-1

Decision to Oust Sosnkowski Delayed by Polish President

LONDON, Sept. 23 (AP)—President Wladyslaw Raczkiewicz of the Polish Government in exile delayed a decision today on a demand by the Cabinet that Gen. Kasimierz Sosnkowski be removed as Commander in Chief of Polish forces. The possibility developed that unless he acts soon the entire Cabinet, led by Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, will resign in protest.

The Cabinet on Sept. 23 unanimously recommended General Sosnkowski's ouster—a step demanded by Russia as one of the prices of accord with the London Government.

The Polish President was believed to be delaying acquiescence because he also is on Moscow's black books, with little to win personally by the move, while he is almost sure to lose what standing he has among the military clique.

Premier Mikolajczyk, leader of the Polish Peasant Party, is anxious to get the matter settled in order to effect a return to Poland and a reorganization of the Government under a coalition plan in which the country's five political parties—including that of the rival Soviet-supported National Liberation Committee—will be represented.

The Premier is convinced of the growing danger in a longer delay and already may have threatened to step out, leaving President Raczkiewicz to hold the bag with little chance of solving the long dispute with Russia.

If the President does act and General Sosnkowski is removed as Commander in Chief, he will be replaced by a war cabinet, patterned after the British War Cabinet, and probably "General Bor," commander of Polish forces now fighting in Warsaw, will be made Chief of Staff. This possibility was enhanced by latest reports from the Polish capital saying that "General Bor" was working closely with the Russians to liberate the city.

Bulgars Face Greek Demands

ROME, Sept. 25 (AP) — The Greek Government has demanded that the Bulgarians "hand over at once, unconditionally and without further discussion, the Greek territories of Macedonia and Thrace which they are occupying," George A. Cartalis, Greek Minister of Information, disclosed yesterday.

In postwar settlements Greece will ask control of mountain passes by which the Bulgarians are able to enter Greece, Mr. Cartalis said at a press conference.

Mr. Cartalis said he made the announcement in refutation of a press dispatch which had quoted the Bulgarian Propaganda Minister as saying an agreement had been reached between Greek and Bulgarian representatives "concerning settlement of certain administrative and military questions in northern Greek provinces occupied by the Bulgars."

The Swiss Radio reported that "an agreement has been reached" between the Bulgarian and Greek Governments ceding Macedonia and Thrace to the Greeks. Bulgarian soldiers will remain in the territories "only to carry on the common struggle against Germany, the report said.]

Referring to the Dodecanese Islands, Mr. Cartalis said every Italian Government since 1922 has recognized them as Greek, even though Italy failed to turn them over to Greece. Count Carlo Sforza, Minister without Portfolio in the new Italian Government, recently said Italy was prepared to cede the Dodecanese to Greece if the inhabitants wanted Greek rule. Mr. Cartalis said he believed Turkey would waive claims to the islands.

Changed France Brings New Rules For Civilian Mail From United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 — Changed conditions in France have brought about new regulations in sending mail especially to civilians. Correspondence is limited to three-cent postcards without pictures and the messages, which may be written in either English or French, must be of a personal character. The addressing procedure to follow is the same as that used in peacetime. Give the name, street number and city on the envelope.

In addition to Calvados and Manche, mail service is open to these Franch departments: Cotes-du-Nord, Eure, Eure-et-Loir, Ille-et-Vilaine, Mayenne, Orne, Seine, Seine-Inferieure, Seine-et-Marne and Seine-et-Oise.

The address for military forces is:

par Post Navale Francaise
80 Varrick Street
New York City
c/o Expeditionary Forces in France

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Cambridgeshire
Cambridge: Guildhall, 3 p. m., Nov. 5.

Lancashire
Blackpool: The Palace Theater, The Promenade, 3 p. m., Oct. 8.
Liverpool (First Church): Picton Hall, William Brown Street, 3 p. m., Nov. 11.
Manchester (First Church): Houldsworth Hall, Deansgate, 3 p. m., Oct. 14.

Middlesex
Chiswick: Chiswick Town Hall, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 5.

Staffordshire
Wolverhampton: Wulfrune Hall, 7:15 p. m., Nov. 9.

Surrey
Croydon: Civic Hall, 7 p. m., Oct. 17.

Canada

Alberta
Medicine Hat: Church Edifice, 9:15 p. m., Oct. 7.

British Columbia
Duncan: Capital Theater, afternoon, Oct. 1.
Nelson: Capitol Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Victoria: The Royal Victoria Theater, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

United States

California
La Jolla (Fourth Church, San Diego): Granada Theater, 3 p. m., Oct. 1.
Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Los Angeles (Twenty-eighth Church): Church Edifice, 1018 Hilgard Avenue, Westwood Vallige, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
San Diego (auspices Second Church): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 3442 Second Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
San Diego (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 377 Forty-second Street, 12 m., Oct. 6.
South Pasadena: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Studio City (Thirty-sixth Church, Los Angeles): Church Auditorium, 3948 Laurel Grove Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Van Nuys (Twelfth Church, Los Angeles): Church Edifice, 14654 Hamlin Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Connecticut
Ansonia: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 6.
Stamford: Church Edifice, 100 Prospect Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.

District of Columbia
Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, Columbia Road and Euclid Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Illinois
Champaign: Champaign Senior High School Auditorium, 300 Block West Green Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
Chicago (First Church): Church Auditorium 4017 Drexel Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Chicago (Fifteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 301 North Central Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Chicago (Nineteenth Church): Church Edifice, 4115 North Kedvale Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Chillicothe: Methodist Episcopal Church, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.

Indiana
Elkhart: Church Edifice, Second Street and Lexington Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Elwood: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.
Indianapolis (Second Church): Murat Theater, Michigan and New Jersey Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
Indianapolis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5201 Pleasant Run Parkway, 2:30 p. m., Oct. 1.
Lebanon: High School Gymnasium, 3 p. m., Oct. 1.
Mishawaka: Mishawaka High School Auditorium, 1302 L. W. E., 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Newcastle: Church Edifice, Fourteenth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.

Iowa
Ames: Ames High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Dubuque: Church Edifice, Ninth and Bluff Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 4.
Mt. Pleasant: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.
Sioux City: Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

Maryland
Baltimore (Third Church): Church Edifice, 702 Cathedral Street, 12:10 p. m., Oct. 5.

Massachusetts
Braintree: Braintree Town Hall, Washington Street, South Braintree, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.
Chelsea: Church Edifice, 18 Cary Avenue, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
Northampton: First Church of Christ, Congregational, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.
Rockland: Church Edifice, Franklin Avenue, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 1.
Springfield: Church Edifice, 599 State Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.
Winthrop: Church Edifice, 185 Winthrop Street, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 1.

Michigan
Detroit: (Third Church): Church Edifice, 8231 Second Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

Minnesota
Alexandria: Congregational Church, 221 West Seventh Avenue, 3 p. m., Oct. 1.
Fairmont: Fairmont High School Auditorium, East Third Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.
Grand Rapids: Village Hall Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.
Hibbing: Presbyterian Church, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.
Mankato—Lincoln School Auditorium, Byron Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.
Minneapolis (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1205 University Ave., South East, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Red Wing: Church Edifice, 3 p. m., Oct. 1.

Missouri
Independence: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Oct. 2.
Kansas City (Eighth Church): Ivanhoe Masonic Temple, 7:30 p. m., Oct. 1.
Mexico: Church Edifice, 223 East Promenade Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
St. Joseph: Church Auditorium, 3 p. m., Oct. 1.
St. Louis (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 5569 Page Boulevard, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.
Webster Groves: Church Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Montana
Baker: Community Church, 3 p. m., Oct. 1.
Libby: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 3.

Nebraska
Omaha (First Church): Church Edifice, Twenty-fourth at St. Mary's, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.
Scottsbluff: Plymouth Congregational Church, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.

New Jersey
Moorestown: Moorestown High School Auditorium, Second and Church Streets, 8 p. m., Oct. 1.
Westfield: Church Edifice, 422 East Broad Street, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 6.

New York
New York (Fifth Church): Church Auditorium, 9 East Forty-third Street, 3 p. m., Oct. 7.
Richmond Hill: Church Auditorium, 8769 One Hundred and Twelfth Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.
Rye (First Church, Port Chester): Rye High School, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.
Scarsdale: Dyckman Hall, Post and Heathcote Roads, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

Ohio
Akron (First Church): Church Edifice, Fir Hill and East Buchtel Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.
Cincinnati (auspices First and Second Churches): Taft Auditorium, The Cincinnati Masonic Temple, Fifth, Broadway and Sycamore Streets, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.
Cleveland Heights: Cleveland Heights High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Geneva: Geneva High School, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 1.
Hillsboro: Hillsboro High School Auditorium, West Main Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.
Kent: Roosevelt High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 2.
Lima: Central High School Auditorium, High and Pierce Streets, 3 p. m., Oct. 1.
Springfield: Church Edifice, 1616 East High Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 5.
Toledo (Second Church): Macomber Vocational High School Auditorium, Monroe and Fifteenth Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Youngstown (Second Church): Princeton Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.
Zanesville: Church Edifice, 3:15 p. m., Oct. 1.

Pennsylvania
Easton: Easton High School, Twelfth and Northampton Streets, 3:30 p. m., Oct. 1.
Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, 4012 Walnut Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Swarthmore: Church Edifice, 206 Park Avenue, 8:30 p. m., Oct. 2.
Wilkes-Barre: Church Edifice, 185 South Franklin Street, 8:15 p. m., Oct. 3.

Tennessee
Nashville (Second Church): War Memorial Building, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Washington
Seattle (Second Church): James Monroe Junior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., Oct. 6.
Spokane (First Church): Church Edifice, South 330 Post Street, 8 p. m., Oct. 5.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston — The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on Oct. 1, 15, 29; Nov. 5, 19.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Nov. 26.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Oct. 22.

Eastern States

New York
Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on Oct. 1, 15.

Central States

Ohio
Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Oct. 1, 15; Nov. 5, 19.

Pacific Coast

California
Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on Oct. 1, 15, 29, Nov. 5, 19.

Washington
Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m. KRSC, 1150kc, on Oct. 1, 15, 29, Nov. 5, 19.

Canada

Toronto
Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 960kc, CFRX, 6.07mc, on Oct. 1, 15, 29, Nov. 12, 26.

Territories

Hawaii
Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Oct. 15, Nov. 19.

Texans Due To Get Three Vote Choices

AUSTIN, Texas, Sept. 25 (AP)—Texans may have at least three choices in the November presidential election. They may:

1. Vote for Democratic electors pledged to Mr. Roosevelt and Senator Truman.
2. Go Republican with Governors Dewey and Bricker.
3. Turn to a new party whose ticket probably will be disclosed today.

Secretary of State Sidney Latham said he would certify the names of presidential electors chosen Sept. 23 by a new political party if the group submits its nominations properly.

The new movement, comprising anti-Roosevelt Democrats, originated in a convention a few hours after the Texas Supreme Court ruled that pro-Roosevelt electors nominated at the State Democratic convention Sept. 13 were the party's legal electors.

Mr. Latham said he would order the September convention's electors printed on the ballot for the November election in the Democratic column.

The court's action upheld the September convention's purge of names of electors chosen at the May 23 regular State session. These electors were not bound to support the Party's nominees, and 15 of them had said they would not vote for Mr. Roosevelt and

American Combat From Skies Exhibited at Camp Mackall

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP MACKALL, North Carolina, Sept. 25—Vertical warfare combat from the skies as the Germans have encountered it in Normandy, southern France, and Holland was demonstrated before a group of aviation writers and correspondents, who were invited to participate in two-day combined troop carrier and air-borne maneuvers, which today had reached their final stages here.

At this camp where air-borne warfare is exclusively developed observers watched from the sidelines as paratroopers and gliders of the invading blue forces stormed by air the enemy-held airdrome of the red forces at Camp Mackall.

Observers and the press were altered at the unglamourous hour of 2:30 this morning, took a quick breakfast, then made a rapid dash through the chilly countryside in a column of jeeps to near-by Maxton Air Base where they watched the departure of gliders towed by C-47 transport planes carrying equipment and supplies to be dropped and released near the objective air field.

Another quick dash back to Mackall brought the press group to a knoll overlooking a flat area close to Mackall Airfield which had been chosen by the invaders as the best spot to drop their supplies, there the group saw gliders land laden with equipment and a complete field hospital for the invading army.

Specialized Training

Camp officers emphasized that the night or rather predawn landings, which we were permitted to witness, are an American development beyond German air-borne tactics which have been performed in daylight only. Never a complete safe operation even in its quieter moments, American air-borne tactics have been perfected through specialized training to encompass even the difficulties of reduced vision. A 120-mile square area was blacked out to provide the necessary secrecy to ground movements.

For the first time also the troop carrier command's big new CG-13 (CG-cargo glider) was used in the maneuvers. It was also the first time that a field hospital of such a scope had ever been dispatched to the ground from the skies, and also the first occasion that "wounded soldiers" were evacuated in the smaller CG-4A gliders by the "snatch" method. These craft were "snatched" from the ground into the air, employing special pickup devices by the Douglas C-47 transport (the DC-3s of the airlines) of the Troop Carrier Command.

The CG-13 glider incidentally is a Waco-built job that looks as big as a C-47 that tows it, has tricycle landing gear, and is even equipped with its own "bomb bay" for jettinsoning supplies and equipment down by parachute. The CG-4A, which is virtually the standard glider of the Troop Carrier Command, carries 13 men in addition to a pilot and co-pilot.

Postwar Potentialities

The CG-4A is a pretty useful craft designed to carry a payload of 3,750 pounds. Its cargo compartment will accommodate a quarter-ton truck, a 37mm anti-tank gun, a 75mm pack howitzer, or a crawler tractor.

"Snatching" of gliders from the ground into the air, which is quite commonplace here, has great postwar potentialities. The ability to get four-ton loads into the air presages aerial freight services where gliders laden with cargo may be picked up at intermediate points by long distance nonstop tow planes. These gliders may then be released at subsequent destination points.

Significantly a great deal of the glider pickup development work has been done by the Air Forces in collaboration with All-American Aviation of Wilmington, Del. This company operates the only aerial pick-up service now authorized in the United States.

Preliminary to the glider take-offs and landings, with reinforcements, we watched the initial phases of the airfield "occupation" yesterday evening when 90 plane loads of paratroopers of an air-borne division descended to begin the operation. This gave us a capsule impression of the real thing overseas when thousands of planes flew overhead bound for the Normandy and Holland invasions.

Precision in Unmotored Flight

After the paratroopers hit the field and got their small weapons into action gliders carrying their reinforcing air-borne artillery sailed silently in. Yesterday we were given the opportunity to see dozens of these gliders make practice landings. It was an air demonstration of precision in unmotored flight which brought a thrill of appreciation to anyone with even an elementary knowledge of aerodynamics.

The maneuvers furthermore provided an appreciation also of the phase "air support of the ground elements" for the troop-carrier command, youngest of the Air Force commands headed by Brig. Gen. William D. Old. They are the boys who fly you there.

The air-borne command, however, is composed of infantrymen who fly. They have been indoctrinated in air-borne principles, but when they reach the ground they perform their traditional role as the "queen of battles."

These paratroopers are a toughened, highly trained lot, with truculence which can be compared to that of the Marine Corps. In fact in this camp we saw less emphasis on discipline than is typical in military camps. It was evident that the men here are appreciated more for the tough dangerous roles they train for and less for the "spit and polish" side of military life.

Dewey to Strike Out Bluntly At Opponent Now in the Open

Continued from Page 1

ernor Dewey definitely plans to take a little more varnish off his phrases and add a little more plain speaking to his major addresses. It will continue to put its greatest emphasis upon the alternative which the Republican nominee offers to a fourth-term New Deal, and the Governor affirms that no word will be spoken and no issue raised by him which will impair the wartime unity of the nation.

On the side of political outspokenness, Governor Dewey served this warning as a result of Mr. Roosevelt's speech, which he didn't hear because of bad radio reception but which was later telegraphed in full to the train: "Since the man who wants to be President for 16 years has now dropped the mask of a 'nonpolitical' campaign, and is campaigning on the remote past, I shall feel free to examine his record with unvarnished candor."

On the side of political restraint, Governor Dewey at the same time gave this assurance: "Nothing will deter me from continuing to preserve our national unity for war and for the building of the peace or from presenting the forward-looking program necessary if we are to have a successful America here at home."

First Stage Over

The Republican candidate has behind him today the sizable first stage of a still young but accelerating campaign and because, as he himself remarked in Los Angeles, he listened a lot more than he talked, it is interesting to examine Governor Dewey's own impressions of the things he saw and heard and felt along the way. On the basis of the multitudinous conferences he held in city after city, state after state, throughout the Midwest and the Pacific Coast, here is Governor Dewey's own appraisal of what the nation is thinking and feeling, its views, its hopes, and its expectations:

He finds that the country is determined to win the war "to total crushing victory," including occupation of Germany and Japan. That is its foremost preoccupation.

He finds that "the securing of the lasting peace is the next thing uppermost in the minds of all," that the people want a "bipartisan peace effort" which will be above personal and party considerations.

He finds—and if Governor Dewey's evidence is sufficient to justify his conclusion it well may be the most important observation of his trip—that "our people are thinking very much alike upon the major questions of our day, that they are approaching these questions in a similar mood."

He finds the people as a whole are less preoccupied with past mistakes and more concerned with finding the right answers to the problems which lie ahead. "They are," he says, "searching for constructive answers. They are not thinking in the terms of the past—they are thinking in terms of the future."

He finds that "the American people are thinking about the problem of how we are to obtain economic security without sacrificing our personal freedom."

'Ready to Work Together'

He finds that more than ever before, the nation as a whole is "in a mood to work together"—that having worked side by side in the war, the men and women from all parts of the country "want to work together with the same unity when the peace comes."

He finds—and it cannot be considered wholly surprising that he should—that "the people want a new national administration in Washington that will help them work together."

For himself, Governor Dewey has no comment to make on what headway he has been making during the past three weeks toward winning the votes necessary for his election, and neither have I. It's conjecture at best, and premature conjecture at this stage.

Dewey to Air Case Of Pearl Harbor?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York was reported by one of his backers today to be gathering data on the Administration's handling of the Pearl Harbor investigation with a view to deciding whether to make it the topic of the major campaign address.

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire said the Republican presidential nominee has assigned research assistants to assemble "the facts about Pearl Harbor."

Leaving Washington to campaign for Governor Dewey in New Hampshire and other New England states, Senator Bridges told reporters "the Democrats are scared . . . that the Pearl Harbor question will be brought into the campaign by Dewey."

He expressed doubt that findings of special Army and Navy boards appointed in July to conduct separate Pearl Harbor inquiries, preliminary to possible court-martial proceedings, would be made public before election day Nov. 7.

Bricker Confident Of Pennsylvania

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 25 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, back in his native State after a 3,200-mile eastern campaign junket, predicted today Pennsylvania and the New England states would go Republican in the November election.

"I am confident," the vice-presidential candidate said, "that New England will be in the Republican column. I am sure of Pennsylvania."

The Governor said he based his observations on conversations with the governors and party leaders in Pennsylvania, Maine, Massachusetts, and Connecticut.

Governor Bricker's seven-day tour by rail took him to Chicago; Erie, Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, and Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Portland and Bangor, Maine; Boston, and Norwalk, Conn. In addition, he made many rear-platform talks at several Maine and Connecticut points.

V-E Day's Pay Allowed If Workers Get Holiday

WASHINGTON (AP) — If an employer closes up shop on V-E (Victory in Europe) Day, he may still pay his help for the hours not worked as a result of such closings without violating wage stabilization regulations, and without obtaining NWLB approval.

The National War Labor Board so ruled in a statement of policy prompted by numerous inquiries. The Board emphasized it hoped there would be no closings or work stoppages which would interfere with victory over Japan "in the shortest possible time," but stated it "would not consider it a violation of wage-stabilization regulations for employers who close their shops on V-E Day to pay their employees at straight time or earnings for hours not worked without obtaining NWLB approval."

Socialist Labor Party Assails Hillman Group

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Arla A. Albaugh, Socialist Labor vice-presidential candidate, yesterday denounced the Political Action Committee headed by Sidney Hillman as a servant of a capitalist system which exploited labor.

"The Hillman Committee is headed and controlled by labor leaders whose incomes range up to $20,000 and $30,000 or more a year," Mr. Albaugh said in a prepared address sent out by the National Broadcasting Company. The advance text was distributed by Socialist Labor Party headquarters.

"Capitalism has been very kind to them, and they, in turn, affirm emphatically their devotion to capitalism, which, in the modern manner of double-talk, they call free enterprise."

Fatal Plane Crash

CAMP MACKALL, N. C., Sept. 25 (AP)—Eight paratroopers and four crewmen were killed late last night in the crash of a C-47 transport plane during a mass parachute jump as a part of troop-carrier airborne maneuvers in this area, the Public Relations Office announced today.

Four paratroopers leaped to safety. Headquarters announced that 30 men required medical treatment in the mass jump, largest night jump ever held in this country.

A board of inquiry will investigate the accident.

Beneš Expects to Meet Czechs at Home Soon

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP) — President Beneš of Czechoslovakia, addressing Czech pilots in Britain, said yesterday "this probably is the last time I shall see the Czechoslovak Air Force in England," according to a BBC broadcast recorded by NBC and CBS.

"The next time we shall meet at home," President Beneš was quoted. "You will bring pleasant memories from England, memories of this country and her people who belong to the most educated nation in the world, culturally and politically."

Sports News

Packers Spoil '44 Start For Chicago Bears

National Football League

Western Division

Teams	W	L	T	Pts	OP
Green Bay	2	0	0	58	35
Cleveland	1	0	0	30	28
Chicago Bears	0	1	0	28	42
Card-Pitt	0	1	0	28	30
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0

Eastern Division

Brooklyn	0	1	0	7	14
New York	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0
Boston	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0

Results Sept. 24

Green Bay 42, Chicago Bears 28.
Cleveland 30, Card-Pitt 28.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Quarterback Sid Luckman and all the champion Chicago Bears have been left at the starting line in the 1944 National Football League race.

Their debut was spoiled yesterday at Green Bay, Wis., when the potent Packers of Curly Lambeau rallied for their second league victory with a rousing 42-28 decision before 24,000 fans.

In the only other loop fray, the Cleveland Rams celebrated their return to competition after a year's hiatus with an eye-lash 30-28 triumph over the Pittsburgh-Chicago combine. The campaign opener for both was witnessed by 20,968 at Pittsburgh.

Near Scoring Record

The 52d tangle between the Bears and Packers came within nine points of the league scoring record for a single game set in 1942 when Green Bay crushed the Chicago Cardinals, 55-24.

The Packers started as though they were really going to trample their ancient rivals, steam-rollering to a 28-0 advantage in the first 19 minutes. But Ensign Luckman, who rejoined the Bears last week end pending sea duty call by the Maritime Service, soon found range with his famed passing arm to rally the champs to four touchdowns and a 28-28 tie late in the final period.

The Packers struck back with a 4-yard touchdown gallop by Lou Brock and a 50-yard pay-off sprint on a pass interception by Ted Fritsch to win going away.

Green Bay's brilliant oldster, End Don Hutson, grabbed a touchdown pass and place-kicked six consecutive extra points to further enhance his scoring reputation. Hutson has booted 60 straight conversions and has scored in 37 consecutive games.

Successful Début

Cleveland's pass-wrought triumph gave Duff Donelli a successful début as a new league coach. The Cardinal-Steeler team topped Donelli's crew in every department statistically, but the Rams snatched their victory in the last two minutes on Tom Collela's third touchdown pass to End Jim Benton.

The Card-Pitts converted after all four of their touchdowns, but although the Rams missed one of four conversion tries, their victory margin came on Lou Zontini's first-quarter field goal.

Another league contest is scheduled Tuesday night at Boston between the Philadelphia Eagles and the new Boston Yanks entry. Although the league campaign does not hit full stride until Oct. 8, when all 10 members see action, the Packers make their third start Sunday against the Detroit Lions at Milwaukee.

Golf Stars Tie

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25 (AP)—Byron Nelson and Harold (Jug) McSpaden, the nation's leading money golfers, both shot four-under-par 67's in an 18-hole benefit match that drew 3,000 fans to the Philadelphia Country Club yesterday.

The Red Cross realized $4,500 for expansion of golf facilities at the Army's Valley Forge General Hospital and the Philadelphia Naval Hospital. Additional funds were raised by the auctioning of the stars' equipment and autographed score cards.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Walker, Brooklyn, .363.
Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 113.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 113.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 190.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 49.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 19.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 33.
Stolen Bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 25.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 17-3, .850.

American League

Batting—Johnson, Boston, .328.
Runs—Stirnweiss, New York, 118.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 103.
Hits—Stirnweiss, New York, 193.
Doubles—Keltner, Cleveland, 41.
Triples—Stirnweiss, New York, 15.
Home Runs—Etten, New York, 21.
Stolen Bases—Stirnweiss, New York, 53.
Pitching—Newhouser, Detroit, 27-9, .750.

National League

Games behind		W.	L.	Pct.	Games to play
	St. Louis	101	46	.687	7
12½	Pittsburgh	87	59	.596	7
16½	Cincinnati	84	62	.575	6
30	Chicago	70	75	.483	9
36½	New ork	64	82	.438	8
44½	Boston	60	86	.411	8
41	Brooklyn	60	87	.408	7
42	Philadelphia	58	87	.400	9

Results Sept. 24

Cincinnati 2, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 1, Boston 9.
Brooklyn 10, Chicago 3.
Chicago 4, Brooklyn 3.
New York 5, Pittsburgh 4.
Pittsburgh 3, New York 2 (10 inns.).
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3 (16 inns.).
St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 0.

American League

Games behind		W.	L.	Pct.	Games to play
	Detroit	84	63	.571	7
1	St. Louis	83	64	.565	7
4½	New York	79	67	.541	8
10	Boston	74	73	.503	7
14	Cleveland	70	77	.476	7
14½	Chicago	69	77	.473	8
17	Philadelphia	67	80	.456	7
23	Washington	61	86	.415	7

Results Sept. 24

Detroit 9, Boston 5.
Cleveland 4, New York 1.
Chicago 9, Washington 3.
Chicago 2, Washington 6.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 2.

The news last month that the Boston Yanks had secured George Cafego, Tennessee's All-America back, from the Washington Redskins was treated with great glee by National Professional League followers in the Hub, but a few alarmists promptly started to feel concerned about the injured knee which sidelined him most of the 1941 season.

The Yanks are happy to state, however, that Cafego is as ready to play as any gridman the new Boston club has on its roster, and Cafego himself is the first to laugh off the story that his knees are troublesome.

"I've never felt better," he says. "There never was any trouble with my legs while I was with the Redskins last year, and right now I'm ready to go."

Cafego looked especially good in early training workouts, and the manner in which he came through heavy scrimmages made Coach Herb Kopf feel great. He has been working in the quarterback slot and handling the ball so adeptly that he now shapes up as one of the better sleight-of-hand artists in the league.

Debut of Yanks Tomorrow Highlights N. E. Grid Fare

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Headed by the Boston Yanks, who open their National Football League season tomorrow night at Fenway Park, four New England grid teams will begin their 1944 campaigns this week.

The other three teams are college elevens and the fare this week will find Dartmouth and Holy Cross testing each other in their first games at Hanover, N. H., and Brown starting out on the football trail by entertaining Tufts at Providence.

Locally Harvard's surprising informals, who last Saturday walloped Bates, 43-6, for their second straight victory, have the stage to themselves as they take on Worcester Tech in the Stadium. Boston College is still idle, its opener not scheduled until a week from Saturday with the Crimson.

Pitt vs. Notre Dame

In the East several interesting contests are due Saturday. Many eyes will be turned towards Pittsburgh, where the Panthers will take on Notre Dame, No. 1 college football eleven in the country last fall. Army and Navy start their campaigns, the West Pointers being at home to North Carolina and the Midshipmen facing the North Carolina Pre-Flighters at Annapolis.

Penn, with four 17-year-old freshmen as probable starters, opens its 68th season by facing Duke for the first time in history. Cornell, which shaped up as expected in trouncing Syracuse 39-6 Saturday, takes on Bucknell, and Penn State meets Muhlenberg. Yale plays its opener in the Bowl against the strong Coast Guard Academy outfit, and Columbia opens against Union. Colgate will play Rochester.

Meantime the Yanks were commanding not only the attention of local fans, but that of grid followers in all cities where the National League has an entrant. Surprised already that the Boston club has been able to field a team, these fans now want to see just what sort of an eleven Coach Herb Kopf has been able to put together.

The Yanks are facing no setup in their first-game opponents, the Philadelphia Eagles, who honestly thought last summer that although this game was on the schedule, it would never be played. "Where is Boston going to get enough players?" was their seemingly unanswerable question, which Ted Collins and Kopf promptly proceeded to answer.

Advance information calls the Eagles one of the teams to watch in the league's eastern division this season. In two exhibition games they belted the Card-Pitt squad 22-0 and then shellacked the Detroit Lions 27-7. Coach Greasy Neale has so many good halfbacks available that he has had trouble naming two to start. He will probably settle on Bleeker and Banta, a couple of speedsters from Southern California—and leave such standout performers on the bench as Jack Hinkle, who just missed the league's ground-gaining championship by a single yard last year, and Ernie Steele, who was merely one-tenth of a yard away on his average for carrying.

Eagles Have Van Buren

Then, too, the Eagle roster boasts Steve Van Buren, the halfback who carried Louisiana State into the Orange Bowl last year and who made nearly every All-America team. Besides these backs, Coach Neale has Roy Zimmerman at quarterback, and Roy passed for 846 yards a year ago, and Ben Kish at fullback. Kish is a five-year veteran who has been said to be the best defensive fullback in the game.

Appropriate ceremonies have been scheduled for this first National League game in Boston after an absence of seven years. Kate Smith will be on hand to sing the national anthem, which will highlight a military color parade. The grid players will be introduced individually, and Mayor Tobin will officially bring professional football back to the Hub by making the first kick-off. The game is scheduled to start at 8:30 p. m.

College and Service Football

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 23

East

Connecticut 27, Norwich 0.
Cornell 39, Syracuse 6.
Atlantic City Naval Air 3, Swarthmore 0.
Franklin & Marshall 26, Ursinus 0.
Coast Guard Academy 40, Tufts 7.
Villanova 13, Scranton 7.
Bucknell 14, Muhlenberg 0.
Worcester 12, Rensselaer 0.
Rochester 27, Union 7.
Pittsburgh 26, West Virginia 13.
Harvard 43, Bates 6.

South

Kentucky 27, Mississippi 7.
Fort Benning R. C. 19, Tuskegee 13.
Southwestern (Texas) 26, Louisiana T. 0.
North Carolina State 27, Milligan 7.
South Carolina 48, Newbury 0.
Wake Forest 7, North Carolina 0.
Duke 61, Richmond 7.
Clemson 34, Presbyterian 0.
Virginia 37, Hampden-Sydney 0.
Florida 34, Mayport Naval Air 6.
Catawba 6, Emory and Henry 0.
Third Air Force 31, Charleston C. G. 0.

Midwest

Michigan 14, Marquette 6.
Arkansas 7, Missouri 6.
Idaho (South) 27, Pocatello Marines 0.
Tulsa 47, North Texas Aggies 6.
Texas Christian 7, Kansas 0.
Great Lakes 27, Purdue 18.
Illinois 26, Indiana 18.
Iowa Navy 19, Minnesota 13.
St. Thomas 27, St. Olaf 0.
Bunker Hill (Indiana) Navy 33, Western Michigan 7.
Baldwin-Wallace 13, Bowling Green 6.
Denison 40, Ohio Wesleyan 6.
Olathe Naval Asir Station 6, Pittsburgh (Kan.) Teachers 6.

Southwest

Arkansas 7, Missouri 6.
Oklahoma Aggies 41, West Texas State 8.
Texas Aggies 39, Bryan Army Air Field 0.

Far West

Second Air Force 78, Whitman 0.
Colorado College 67, Washburn 0.
Southern California 13, UCLA 13.
California 31, St. Mary's 7.
Fort Warren 7, Colorado University 6.
Washington 71, Willamette 0.
College of Pacific 14, St. Mary's Pre-Flight 6.
San Diego Naval Training Center 65, 1005th Army Engineers 0.

Results Sept. 24

North Carolina Pre-Flight 27, Cherry Point Marines 14.
Camp Lee (Va.) Indiantown Gap (Pa.) Military Reservation 0.
Keesler Field 41, Algiers Naval Station, 0.
Fort Knox 13, Bowman Field (Ky.) 6.
Fort Monroe 7, Richmond Army Air 6.
Alameda (Calif.) C. G. 7, Fleet City Blue Jackets 7.
Nevada 26, Tonopah Army Air Field 0.

Haegg Beats Heino

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 25 (AP)—Gundar Haegg defeated Viljo Heino, Finnish track star, in the 5,000 meters race held at Helsinski stadium, running the distance in 14:24.4.

Finger of Favoritism Is Pointed at Steve O'Neill

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

The lively American League pennant race roared into its final week today, and with the finish line in sight, Steve O'Neill was sitting in the driver's seat. Only a series of bad breaks and a complete reversal of form can now keep him out of the World Series, which gets under way a week from Wednesday against the Cardinals. Consider the grand spot Steve and his Tigers were in early today.

First, they still sported a one-game lead on the Browns with a mere seven games to go. Second, those seven games were with the seventh-place Athletics and eighth-place Senators, whom they have beaten 24 times in 37 starts. Too, O'Neill's drive has been timed so that he races into this final week in high.

Red Sox Out

The Tigers through Sunday's contests had won nine out of 10 and 22 out of 27. By taking four straight from the Red Sox over the week end, they mathematically eliminated Joe Cronin and left the fading Yankees 5½ games back and virtually eliminated.

While O'Neill is playing out the string against the lower clubs, the Browns, who have bounced back beautifully to keep alive their flag hopes in the waning campaign, must tackle the Red Sox and Yanks. It is significant that in competition with Boston and New York to date, Luke Sewell has managed only 18 victories in 37 starts.

Beyond the schedule, O'Neill has, of course, those much heralded pitching twins, Hal Newhouser and Dizzy Trout. In a jam, Steve could work them every other day near the end of the week. Hal at 27 wins and Diz at 26, far exceed any two-man combination the Brownies can muster. It should be the Tigers by at least two games.

Cards Ready

Meanwhile, the Cardinals have tossed a little joy among their supporters by winning four out of five in the East after winning the flag clincher at Braves Field. Billy Southworth, it seems, will be ready for the World Series. Mort Cooper, despite his recent sour showing in the Hub, showed his critics something yesterday by beating the Phillies in 16 innings. Ted Wilks, too, is in fine shape for the battle with the American League champs.

But ball players point out that Southworth would be a lot better off with Max Lanier out of his slump. It will be interesting to see what the southpaw does in his next start. If he fails again, Southworth might turn to the younger Harry Brecheen for his lefty hurling in the series.

Briefs . . . Dixie Walker of the Dodgers and Bob Johnson of the Red Sox are moving toward the major league batting crowns . . . Walker stood at .363 (unofficially) this morning, a lead of 17 points over Stan Musial of the Cardinals . . . Johnson was at .328, with Bob Doerr second at .325 . . . Those two setbacks yesterday from the Reds left the Braves four full games behind the fifth-place Giants, whom they would like to catch . . . The Red Sox early today were just four engagements up on the Indians . . . Joe Cronin had better be careful or he will finish in the second division.

* * *

Jim Tobin's chances of 20 victories are now very slim . . . Tommy Holmes, at 184 hits, would like to reach 200 . . . He may make it . . . Max Macon is back with the Braves . . . The Cardinals are the first team in National League history to win 100 games three straight years . . . Cecil and Dreisewerd have turned out to be big disappointments to Cronin . . . Bob Johnson is just three runs behind Vern Stephens in the A. L. runs-batted-in race . . . The Pirates opened a series at Braves Field this afternoon . . . The Bucs and Reds are still battling for second place in the National . . . The Braves took infielder Tony York from the Cubs on waivers.

Pruett Sold

MILWAUKEE, Wis. (AP)—Mickey Heath, Vice-President of the Milwaukee Brewers, 1944 American Association pennant winners, has announced the sale of Catcher Jim Pruett to the Philadelphia Athletics for cash and two players.

Pruett was the ninth Brewer to be sent to the majors since mid-August. A full team, every position represented, was sold. The Brewers have 13 players coming from major league clubs in the deals, Heath said.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The baseball season is almost over, but baseball men can put in a busy winter trying to guess when the war will end. It will have a lot to do with their planning . . . Late in August a bulletin from minor league headquarters cautioned the inactive clubs against too-hasty resumption because of a doubtful player supply and war manpower regulations that might make it hard to get even those players who aren't in service . . . Two weeks later another notice pointed out that players and other employees might be coming back from the war during the off season and baseball clubs should be ready to find work for them . . . Boss W. G. Bramham of the minors says: "I have never seen the like of interest in baseball that exists now." . . . But it's another question when and how that interest is to be applied.

* * *

Shortly after he arrived at Camp Shelby, Miss., ex-Cardinal Alpha Brazle got into a ball game and made a clean steal of third base. Then he looked around and found the sack already had one occupant . . . Top Sergeant William G. Flourney, who reports this incident, explains that it must have been hard for Al to see one G. I. against a background of other G. I.'s, but, he adds: "The promising young players now in the Army will learn a lot from the big leaguers. But I wonder what it will be?"

* * *

Although Otto Apel, Columbia's best back last year, is due to return from the Sampson Naval Training Center in October to continue his medical studies, Lou Little won't coax him to play football . . . When Redlands U. took a 67-0 beating in its first game and then canceled a November contest with Compton "because the Redlands ration board would not issue gasoline for football travel," Athletic Director Goldie Holmes of Compton merely wondered what the household alibi would be when the war is over . . . The Amateur Hockey Association is embarking on a campaign to popularize hockey in schools and may bring the Eveleth, Minn., High School team East next winter.

* * *

Sergt. Johnny (Yankees) Sturm is a candidate for the Camp Kearns, Utah, soccer team. Johnny played soccer before he took up baseball . . . Chief Bosun's Mate Gary Bodie, who coached the high-powered Norfolk Naval Training Station baseball and basketball teams, is due to leave for a tour of sea duty . . . Lieut. Robert H. DeWalt, 1938 Penn State swimming captain who wept bitterly when he failed to swim a fast enough relay leg to beat Syracuse, has returned from Europe wearing the DFC and an Air Medal with four clusters. Bob completed 30 missions as a bombardier and dropped five devastating loads on Berlin . . . You know who's crying now.

Boston Batting

Braves

Holmes	.306	Wietelman	.243
Khalta	.282	Workman	.212
Masi	.276	Etchison	.210
Mason	.274	Drews	.202
Wright	.262	Hofferth	.196
Nieman	.261	Culler	.007
Phillips	.261	Poland	.000
Geraghty	.250		

Red Sox

Johnson	.328	McBride	.247
Fox	.319	Newsome	.243
Tabor	.290	Cronin	.243
Metkovich	.284	Partee	.234
Finney	.280	Conroy	.214
Bacher	.273	Lake	.200
Culberson	.247	Lazor	.118

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Hutchinson	9	7	Barrett	8	15
Andrews	14	14	Javery	8	19
Rich	1	1	Hutchings	1	4
Tobin	17	19	Cardenal	0	4

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	12	4	Hausmann	4	7
Newman	11	8	Woods	3	7
Barrett	8	8	Terry	6	10
Dreisewerd	2	2	O'Neill	6	11
Cecil	3	3			

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 3285
and Braves Field . . . . . Sta 3600

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Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	900,000
Previous day's sales	311,910
1944 volume to date	192,497,420
1943 volume to date	223,807,722

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	54.1	Prev. day	53.9
Month ago	54.9	Year ago	51.1
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	61½	61¼	61¼	— ¼
ACF-Brill Motor	38	9⅛	9	9	
Acme Steel 3	3	60½	60¼	60¼	— ¾
Adams Exp .15e	3	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Addressog-Mult 1	4	23	22¾	23	+ ¼
Air Reduction 1a	4	40¾	40½	40¾	+ ⅜
Alaska Juneau	10	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Alleghany Corp	52	2½	2¼	2⅜	+ ⅛
Alleghany pf	48	29⅜	28½	29	+ ⅝
Alleg pr pf	16	52	51	52	+1½
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	10	27¾	26⅝	27	+ ⅜
Allen Indust ¾g	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	151½	150½	150½	+ ¼
Allied Kid 1a	2	16	16	16	+ ¾
Allied Mills 2e	3	30¼	30	30	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1	8	20½	20⅜	20⅜	+ ⅛
Allis Ch Mfg ¾e	8	37	36⅞	37	+ ⅜
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	113	113	113	+ ¼
Alpha P Cem ¾e	1	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
Amal Leather	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Amerada Pet 3	2	100½	100½	100½	+1½
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	6	28	27¾	27¾	— ¼
Am Airlines 1½g	3	76½	76	76½	+1
Am Bosch ½e	7	17	16⅞	17	+ ⅜
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	2	43½	43	43	— ¼
Am BrSh pf5¼ †	10	133	133	133	+1⅛
Am Cable & Rad	17	12⅞	12½	12½	— ¼
Am Can 3	2	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
Am Can pf 7 †	10	177½	177½	177½	
Am Car & F 2½e	18	40	39½	39½	
Am C & F pf 5¼e	4	82	81½	82	+ ½
Am Chain & C 2	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
Am Chicle 4a	120	122	121¾	121¾	
Am Colortype .60	4	13	13	13	
Am Crystal Sugar	3	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
Am Distil	30	28¾	28⅛	28½	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Am & For Pow	7	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Am&FP$7pf5¼k	10	90½	90	90	+ ½
Am & F P 2 pf	26	20	19¾	19¾	
Am Hide & Leath	12	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
Am Hide&L pf 3	1	42	42	42	—1½
Am Ice	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Am Ice pf 3e	2	72¼	72	72¼	— ¼
Am Internat .20e	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Am Locomo ¾e	194	21⅞	21¼	21½	+ ⅜
Am Locom pf 7	4	93¾	93¼	93¾	+ ½
Am M&Fdy .80	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
Am Metal ¾e	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¾
Am Metal pf 6 †	50	124¼	124	124	—2
Am News Co 1.80	40	36	36	36	— ½
Am Pow & Lt	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	23	56¼	55½	56	+ ¾
Am P&L $5 pf	10	49¼	48⅞	48⅞	+ ¼
Am Rad&StS .30e	14	12¼	12	12	
Am R Mill .60e	15	15	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛
Am RM pf 4½ †	250	71¼	70¾	71¼	+ ½
Am SafetyRaz ½e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Am Seating	3	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	70	29½	29½	29½	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	16	39¾	38⅞	39½	+1
Am Smelt&R pf7 †	20	157½	157½	157½	+1
Am Stl Fdrs 2	29	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ¼
Am Sug Ref 2e	4	46	45½	46	+ ¾
Am Tel & Tel 9	18	162⅛	161⅞	162⅛	+ ½
Am Tobacco 3a	1	71¼	71¼	71¼	— ½
Am Tob B 3a	7	72⅛	71½	72⅛	— ½
Am Tob pf 6 †	130	150¾	150¼	150¾	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1½e	5	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ½
Am Wat Wks	24	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	1	86½	86½	86½	+ ½
Am Zinc L & S	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop1½e	57	27¼	26⅞	27⅛	+ ¼
AnaconW&C½e †	160	31½	31	31½	+1
APW Paper	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan M 2e	1	55	55	55	
Armour & Co	10	6	6	6	
Armour pr pf 6k	1	91¼	91¼	91¼	
ArmstrongCork¾e	7	44½	44¼	44¼	+ ½
Artloom Corp .30e	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Assd DryGoods¾e	6	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds1p6 †	90	106½	106½	106½	— ½
Assd D Gd 2pf7 †	50	100	100	100	
Asso In pf 5 †	10	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	— ⅜
Atch T&SF 4½e	12	65¾	64⅝	65½	+1¼
Atch T & S pf 5	3	94	94	94	— ½
Atl Coast L 1½e	7	38⅛	37⅝	37⅝	+ ⅜
Atl Refining 1e	7	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp ½e	45	15⅛	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅜
AtlG&W Indies 3g	3	28	28	28	+ ⅜
AtlasPowd2¼e †	2	57	56¾	57	+ ¼
Aust Nichols	2	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ¼
Aust N pfA3½k †	15	72½	72½	72½	— ¼
Aviation Corp .10e	46	5	4⅞	5	
B					
Bald Loco ct ¾e	93	24	23¾	23¾	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	91	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	21	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅜
Bangor & Ar	7	10⅞	10½	10¾	+ ½
Ban & A pf7½k †	110	61½	61½	61½	— ½
Barker Bros ½e	4	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ½
Barnsdall Oil .60	17	15¾	15½	15½	— ¼
Bath Ir Wks 3e	21	17¼	17	17⅛	+ ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	3	29	29	29	— ¼
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	20	108¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
Beech Airc 1g	79	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Beech Nut Pk 4a	1	117	117	117	+1
Belding Hem .80	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Bell Airc 1e	53	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 2¼e	6	44	44	44	+ ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .90e	3	20	20	20	
Best Foods 1e	20	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ¼
Beth Steel 4½e	24	62⅝	62	62¼	+ ¼
Beth Steel pf 7	1	118½	118½	118½	+ ½
Black&Deck 1.60a	3	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
Blaw-Knox .45e	15	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Bloom'dale6.75e †	20	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	
Boeing Airplane 1e	24	15⅛	14⅞	15	
BohnAl&Br 2¼e	2	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝	+ ⅝
Bon Ami A 4 †	40	93	93	93	
Bond Strs pf 4½	1	116½	116½	116½	
Borden Co 1.20e	1	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
Borg-Warner 1.60	8	40⅛	39½	40	+ ½
Boston & Maine	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅜
Braniff Airw .60	8	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	5	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	12	40¼	40	40	
Bristol-Myers1½e	5	50	49¼	50	+1⅝
Brown Shoe 2	2	42	42	42	— ½
Brunswick-Bal ¾e	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Bucyrus-Erie .45e	18	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	10	121	121	121	+1
Budd Mfg	82	11¼	10⅞	11¼	+ ⅜
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	40	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅜
Budd Wheel ¼e	10	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Bulova Watch 2	1	37½	37½	37½	— ½
Burling Mills1.60	2	32⅞	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
BurrAddMach.55e	12	14½	14⅜	14½	
Butler Bros .45e	35	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Bush TermBpf3k †	50	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ½
Byers AM Co ¼e	5	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ⅛
Byers AM pf 7 †	170	81	80½	80½	— ½
Byron Jackson ¾e	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
C					
Calif Pack 1½	2	27⅝	27½	27½	
Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Cal & Hecla .60e	12	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
Campbell Wy ¾e	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ½
Can DryGAle ¾e	3	31	30⅞	30⅞	— ⅛
Canad Pacific h½e	14	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
Cannon Mills 2	6	49¼	48⅞	49¼	+ ⅜
Caro C C & O 5 †	40	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
Carriers&Gen .20	2	5	5	5	
Case JI Co ¾e	2	26½	26	26½	+ ½
Case JI pf 7 †	20	145	145⅞	145	— ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	49¾	48¾	48¾	+ ¼
Celanese Cp 3.70f	5	36	35¼	36	+ ½
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	70	123	123	123	
Celanese 1stpf4¾	2	102	102	102	
Celotex Corp ½	8	14	14	14	+ ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	20	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Cent Foundry	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛
Cent R R N J	4	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
Cent VioletaS1½e	4	25⅛	26	25⅛	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas 2¼e	14	32½	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	14	6⅝	6½	6½	
Certain-teed pf †	30	106	106	106	
Champ P & F ¾e	6	28¾	28½	28½	— ¼
Checker Cab	5	44¼	44	44	+ ½
Ches Corp Va .80	8	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	13	45⅞	45¾	45¾	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill ½g	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ¼
Chi & E Ill A 2e	8	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Chi Grt West	11	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
Chi Grt Wpf1⅞k	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Chi & No West	15	24	23½	24	+ ¾
Chi & NW pf .15e	19	44⅞	44½	44⅞	+ ⅜
Chi Pneu Tool 2	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅜
Chi Yellow Cab 1	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Chickasha Cot O 1	2	15½	15½	15½	— ⅛
Childs Co	15	3	2¾	3	+ ⅛
Chrysler Corp 2¼e	28	92½	91½	92½	+1
City I&F 1.20	6	21⅞	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅜
City Stores ½	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
Clev Gr B 1½e	1	43	43	43	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	10	33½	33	33½	+ ½
Cluett Pea 1½e	10	36½	36	36½	+ ½
Coca-Cola 3a	2	137¼	136½	136½	
Colgate-Plm ½a	8	29	29	29	+ ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	20	108	108	108	
Collins & Aik ¾e	1	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	12	18¾	18	18	— ½
Col&South 1pf †	60	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
ColB'castA 1.20e	2	32	32	32	+ ½
ColBr'castB 1.20e	1	31	31	31	— ½
Colum G&E .10e	45	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	50	77	77	77	— ½
Colum Pict ½e	3	18¾	18½	18½	— ¼
Colum Carbon 4	2	85¾	85¾	85¾	— ¼
Coml Credit 2	2	41½	41¼	41¼	
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	9	45¼	44¾	44¾	— ¼
Coml Solvents .30e	6	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅛
Com Ed 1.40	10	27⅞	27¾	27⅞	+ ⅛
Com'with&South	28	1	15⁄16	15⁄16	— 1⁄16
Com & So pf 3¼k	3	85¼	85	85¼	+ ¼
Congoleum-Nairn 1	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	10	96¼	96¼	96¼	— ¼
Cons Copper	17	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	29	24¾	24½	24⅝	+ ⅛
Cons Edis pf 5	2	108⅛	108	108⅛	+ ⅜
Cons Film Ind	7	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf ¾k	10	23¾	23	23¾	+1
Cons Nat Gas 1a	11	31¾	31¼	31¼	
Cons RR Cuba pf	2	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½e	49	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¼
Consol'n Coal	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
ConsumP pf4½ †	60	109	108⅞	108⅞	— ⅛
Container Corp ¾e	5	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½e	12	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Cont Can ¾e	5	40¼	39⅞	40	+ ¼
Cont Dia Fib .40e	2	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	46	46	46	+ ⅝
Cont Motors .45e	20	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del .90e	11	28⅝	28	28¼	+ ¼
Cont Steel ¾e	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	
CopperweldStl .80	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40	210	51¼	51	51¼	+ ¼
Corn Prod 2.60	2	58¾	58⅝	58⅝	+ ⅛
Cornell-D-E .60e	9	21⅛	21	21	+ ¼
Coty Inc .15e	3	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Coty Interna †	13	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
Crane Co 1	5	25¾	25½	25⅝	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	20	108¼	107½	108¼	
Cream of Wh 1½	3	25⅛	25	25	+ ¼
Crosley Corp ¾e	1	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
Crown Cork&S ¾e	1	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	— ½
Crown Cork pf 2¼	2	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	
Crown Zeller 1	6	19⅜	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Crucible Steel 3g	4	34⅛	33¾	34	+ ¼
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	— ⅜
Cuban-A Sug .40g	14	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ½
Cuneo Press 1½	1	28	28	28	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	19	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis-Wright ¾g	24	5⅝	5½	5½	
Curtis-Wr A 1½e	6	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅜
D					
Davega Stores .30e	2	10	10	10	+ ¼
Davison Chem 1e	40	14	14	14⅛	+ ¾
Decca Record 1.20	4	35¾	34¼	35¾	+2
Deere & Co 2e	11	43	42¾	43	+ ⅛
Deere & Co pf1.40	3	36	35½	36	
Del & Hudson	28	22⅜	21⅞	22⅜	+ ⅞
Del Lack & West	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
Det Hilis 4	80	61⅛	61	61	— ¾
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	120	39	39	39	— ½
Diam Match 1½	1	31½	31½	31½	
DiamMatch pf1½	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ¼
Diam T Motor 1	4	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅜
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	10	23	22½	23	+ ½
Dixie C A 2½ †	10	47	47	47	
Doeh D Cas 1¼e	4	40	39¼	40	+ ¾
Dome Mines 1.20h	18	23¼	22½	23	+ ⅝
Douglas Airc 5g	12	65⅞	65	65½	+ ¾
Dow Chem 3	1	123	123	123	— ⅞
Dresser Mfg 1e	28	40¾	39½	40	+ ¾
Dunhill Int	32	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
Duplan Corp .40e	1	16½	16½	16½	
du Pont de N 3¼e	4	151¾	151	151¾	+ ¾
du Pont pf 4½	2	125¾	125¾	125¾	
Duq Lt 1pf 5 †	20	117¾	117¼	117¼	— ½
E					
Eagle Pich L .45e	19	13	12¾	12⅞	+ ⅝
Eastern Air L	2	38¾	38½	38¾	
East S Stl .20e	1	17⅜	16¼	17¼	+1⅜
Eastman Kodak 5	2	167½	167¼	167½	+ ½
Eaton Mfg 3	1	46¾	46½	46¾	+ ½
Edis BrosStrs .80a	2	22⅜	22¼	22⅜	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1e	30	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
El&Mus Ind .08e	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
El Power & Lt	15	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
El Storage Bat 2	5	44⅞	43¾	44⅝	+ ⅜
EmersonElMfg.55e	18	16⅞	15⅞	16	+1
Endicott-John 3	*1	65	65	65	+ ½
Endic-John pf 4 †	30	105¾	105¾	105¾	
Eng Pub Service	25	15¼	14⅞	15	
EPSS5½pf5½ †	130	102	102	102	+ ½
Equit Off Bldg	10	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Erie R R ½e	8	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct ½e	38	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	1	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝	— ⅜
EurekaVCleaner½	6	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
EvansProducts ¾e	10	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅜
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	36½	36	36½	+1
F					
Fairbanks Morse1a	4	40¼	39⅞	40¼	
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	22	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Fed Mng&Sm 1½e	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ½
Fed Mogul .85e	4	22	22	22	+ ½
Fed MotTruck .40	2	9	9	9	
Federat D Strs1½	5	27⅜	27⅛	27⅛	
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	10	101	101	101	+1
Ferro Enam ¾e	2	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	+ ½
Fid P Ins 1.60a	4	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¾
FirestoneT&R1½e	13	49	48¾	48¾	— ¼
Flintkote .45e	12	22¾	22¼	22½	
Follansbee Stl	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Food Fair Strs 1	3	14	14	14	
Food Mach 1.40	3	61	61	61	+ ½
Foster Wheel ½e	3	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¾
Frank Simon pf †	10	104	104	104	
Freeport Sulph 2	2	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
Fruehauf T 1.20e	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	
FruehaufTpf4½ †	20	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	+ ⅜
G					
Gabriel Co ¼e	6	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ¼
Gair Robert .30g	24	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	+ ¼
Gardner Denver 1	3	16	16	16	
Gar Wood Ind .40	53	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	16	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	13¾	13⅜	13¾	+ ⅜
Gen Am Tran 1⅞e	4	50½	50¼	50½	+ ½
Gen Baking .45e	6	8⅞	8¾	8¾	
Gen Baking pf8 †	60	155½	155½	155½	+ ½
Gen Cable	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Gen Cablepf5¼k †	50	97	96½	96½	— ½
Gen Cigar 1	1	27	27	27	— ¾
Gen Elec 1.40	32	37⅜	37	37⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Foods 1.60	9	42½	42¼	42½	+ ⅛
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	20	114	114	114	Sep 23
Gen G & El A	8	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gen G&E cv pf †	10	138	138	138	+5
Gen Mills 5pf 5 †	30	131	131	131	— ½
Gen Motors 2¼e	33	62¾	62	62⅛	+ ¼
Gen Out Adv ½e	3	11½	11⅛	11½	
Gen Prec Eq 1	7	22½	22¼	22½	+ ⅜
Gen Print Ink .30e	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¾e	5	25½	25¼	25¼	+ ½
Gen Real & Util	23	1⅝	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
Gen R&Utl pf 6g	2	83	82⅞	83	+1⅛
Gen Refract .90e	4	23	22⅞	23	— ¾
Gen Shoe ¾e	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	
GenSCastpf4½k †	2540	89½	85½	87½	— ½
Gen Tel 1.60	4	25⅞	25¾	25¾	+ ½
Gen Time Inst ¾e	1	28	28	28	
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Gen T&R pf4½ †	80	105½	105½	105½	+1
Gillette Saf R .80	10	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros .65e	5	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
Glidden Co .90e	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
Gobel Adolf	2	2½	2½	2½	
Goebel Brew .20	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	60	110	109⅝	109⅝	— ⅞
Goodrich BF 1½e	12	51¼	50⅞	51	— ¼
GoodyearT&R1½e	12	48	47¾	47¾	+ ⅛
Goth Hosiery ½g	6	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	+ ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	132	5¾	5⅜	5½	
Granby Con M 15e	4	4½	4¼	4½	
Grand Union ½e	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Granite C S .175e	5	13¾	13¼	13¾	+ ⅜
Grant W T 1.40	7	38⅞	38¼	38⅞	+ ⅞
Grant W T pf 1	2	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	7	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	26	28½	28	28⅛	+ ⅜
Gt West Sug 1.80e	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅛
Green H L 2a	2	50	49¾	49¾	
Greyhound Corp 1	6	21½	21	21½	+ ½
Greyhound pf .55	7	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Grum Airc En 1a	103	20⅝	19⅞	20¼	+ ¾
Guantan Sugar	6	5¾	5¾	5¾	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	47	13	12	13	+1⅛
Gulf M&O pf2½e	9	53½	52	53½	+1¾
Gulf Oil 1a	16	43⅞	43	43⅛	+ ⅛
H					
Hack Water 1½	1	33	33	33	+ ¼
Hack W pfA1¾ †	30	29½	29½	29½	+ ½
Hall WF Print 1	1	20	20	20	
Hamil Watch .30e	6	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Hanna 4¼ pf	40	106	106	106	
Harb-Walker 1	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Hat Corp AmA¼e	1	7½	7½	7½	
Hayes Indust ¼e	1	8½	8¼	8½	+ ⅜
Hayes Mfg	12	6½	6⅜	6½	
HazelAtlasGl5 †	30	106½	106⅛	106⅛	+ ⅛
Helme GW 3¼e	1	74	74	74	— ⅜
Hercules Motor 1	5	22½	22	22½	+ ⅜
Hercules Pow1½e	1	82	82	82	
Homestake Min	8	44⅝	44	44½	+1
Houd-Hers B ¾e	5	17¼	17	17¼	+ ¼
HoustonL&P 3.60	1	69	69	69	
Houston Oil	7	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	
Howe Sound 1½e	2	33½	33	33½	+1
Hudson & Man	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Hud Bay M&S h2	15	27⅝	26⅞	27⅛	+ ¼
Hudson Motor .30e	14	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
Hupp Motor	34	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
I					
Illinois Central	26	16⅝	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
Ill CentralLL 4 †	70	60	59	60	+ ¼
Ill Cent pf	7	37½	36½	37¼	+1
IndplsPw&Lt 1.20	2	19⅝	19½	19⅝	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	4	38¾	38	38⅜	+ ⅞
Inland Steel 3e	1	81	81	81	—1
InspiratCopper ¾e	14	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
Interch Corp 1.60	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Interch-Cp pf 6 †	20	111¼	111¼	111¼	— ⅝
Intercon Rubber 1g	2	7½	7½	7½	+ ¼
Interlakelron .35g	13	9¼	9⅛	9¼	+ ¼
Int BusMachine6a	1	180	180	180	+3
Int Harvester 2.60	3	80	79¼	80	+ ¾
Int Harvester pf7 †	20	174	174	174	
IntMinerals&C½e	20	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅜
Int Mining	9	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60	22	30¼	30⅛	30¼	+ ⅛
Int RyCApf1¼k †	40	80¾	80¾	80¾	+ ¼
Int Paper	31	19⅞	19⅜	19½	
Int Paper pf 5	5	83⅛	83	83	— ¼
Int Shoe 1.80	2	40¾	40½	40¾	— ¼
Int Tel & Tel	67	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅛
Int Tel&Tel for ct	15	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
Interst Dept S 1	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
Intertype Corp 1	1	17	17	17	
Island Crk Coal 2	1	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
J					
Jarvis WB .90e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Jewel Tea 1	7	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ½
Johnson & Johnson	20	34¾	34¾	34¾	
Johns Manv 1½e	10	98½	97½	98½	+1¾
Jones & L Stl 2	14	24½	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Jones&LStl pf A 5	1	70	70	70	+ ⅞
Joy Mfg .80	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Kalam St&F .80	1	20	20	20	
KanCPow pfB 6 †	*50	121	121	121	+ ½
K					
Kan City South	32	10¼	10	10⅛	+ ⅜
Kayser J .80e	1	24	23	24	+ ½
Kelsey-H WhA1½	1	22	22	22	+ ½
Kelsey-HWB 1½e	2	18	18	18	+ ¼
Kennecott C 1½e	64	33⅝	33	33⅝	+ ½
Keyst S&W .90e	1	22	22	22	
Kinney G R Co	5	6	6	6	
Kinney$5pf4½k †	20	70	70	70	— ¼
Kresge (SS) 1	1	26	26	26	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¼
L					
Lambert Co 1½	6	28⅛	27⅝	28¼	+1¼
Lee Rub & T 1¾e	1	43½	43½	43½	+ ¼
Lehigh C&N ½e	29	11	10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	9	25⅞	25¼	25¼	— ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	3	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
LehmanCorp1.20a	3	33	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Lehn & Fink 1.40	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
Lerner Stores 2½	5	41¾	41¾	41¾	+ ¾
Lib-O-Glass ¾e	5	52¼	52	52	
LibbyMcN&L ¼e	28	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Liggett&My B 3a	2	80½	80	80	— ¾
LimaLocomo 1½e	21	44½	44	44⅛	+1
Lion Oil Ref 1	3	18½	18¼	18½	+ ¼
Liquid Carbonic 1a	11	28	27⅞	28	+ ⅛
LockheedAirc 1½e	58	20¾	20⅛	20¾	+ ¾
Loew's Inc 2a	4	64¾	64	64¾	+1
LoneStarCem 1½e	5	49¼	49	49¼	+ ⅜
Long-B Lumb .10k	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ¼
Lorillard (P) ¾e	7	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ⅛
Louisv G&E A1½	1	24½	24⅞	24½	— ⅛
Louisv & Nash 5e	5	85¾	85½	85¾	
M					
Mack Trucks 1e	3	42¾	42⅝	42¾	+ ¼
Macy R H 2a	14	29⅞	29⅜	29⅞	+ ⅜
Magma Copper ¾e	3	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ⅜
Manhattan Shirt 1	4	24	24	24	+ ½
Maracaibo O .05e	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
Manati Sugar	3	9	9	9	
Marine Midl .16e	15	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
MarketStRyprpf †	120	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	
Marshall Field .80	6	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Martin GL 1½e	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Martin-Parry .30e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Masonite Corp 1	2	44	43¾	43¾	
Mathieson Alk¾e	2	21½	21¼	21½	+ ¼
May Dept Strs 3	3	58½	58⅜	58½	
Maytag Co	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
McCall Corp 1.40	1	27	27	27	+ ½
McGraw Hill .60e	2	18	18	18	
McIntyreP h2.22a	2	52¾	52½	52¾	+ ⅛
McKess&Rob 1.40	10	25¼	25⅛	25¼	— ⅛
McLellanStrs .70e	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Mead Corp .45e	14	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
MeadpfBww5½ †	15	89⅞	88¼	89⅞	+1⅝
Melville Shoe 2	3	35⅞	34¾	35⅞	— ⅛
Mengell Co ¼g	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	+ ⅛
Mengel 5pf 2½ †	30	50½	50½	50½	
Mesta Mach 2½	1	34½	34½	34½	+ ½
Miami Copper ½e	6	7⅛	7	7⅛	
Mid Cont Pet .40e	6	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛
Minn-Hon Reg ½e	6	41¾	41½	41¾	+ ⅛
Minn-H pfD 4 †	70	108	108	108	— ½
Minn-Moline	8	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Minn&StLRy 2e	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼
Mission Corp 1g	2	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	20	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Mo-Kan Texas pf	30	12⅝	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
Mohawk Carpet 2	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
Monarch M 2¼e	6	20½	20¼	20½	— ¼
Monsanto Ch 2	3	86⅛	85½	85½	
Mons pf C 4 †	10	112½	112¼	112¼	
Montgom Ward 2	15	51⅞	51⅜	51½	
Morris & Essex †	750	26⅛	25⅛	26½	+1¼
MotorProducts 1e	1	22½	22½	22½	— ½
Motor Wheel .90e	6	20½	20⅜	20½	+ ⅛
Mullins Mfg B	3	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Mullins Mfgpf7 †	40	97½	97½	97½	+ ¼
Murphy G C 3	3	77	77	77	+1
Murray Corp ¼e	11	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
N					
Nash-Kelvin ¾e	35	16½	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
NashCh&StL 1e †	50	32¾	32½	32¾	
Nat Acme 1½e	3	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛
Nat Auto Fib ½g	11	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Nat Auto F pf 60	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Aviation ¼e	7	12½	12⅛	12½	+ ¼
Nat Biscuit 1.20	28	22¼	22	22¼	+ ¼
Nat Can	12	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅜
Nat Cash Reg 1a	8	32¾	32¼	32¼	— ⅛
Nat Container new	4	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
Nat CylinderG .80	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
NatDairyProd1.20	14	25	24¾	25	+ ¼
Nat Dept St ½a	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	
Nat Distillers 2	19	35¼	35	35⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Gypsum ¼g	15	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Gyp pf 4½ †	50	97½	97½	97½	+ ½
Nat Lead ½	8	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ¼
Nat Linen Svc ½e	2	17½	17¼	17¼	Sep 23
NatMa&SCas .30e	6	21¼	21	21¼	Sep 23
Nat Power & Lt	2	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Nat Steel 3	4	66⅞	66¾	66⅞	+ ⅞
Nat Supply	3	14¾	14½	14¾	+ ½
NatS 5½pf5½ †	40	85	85	85	
Nat Sup$2pf2½k	4	25½	25½	25½	
Nat Tea	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 23
Natomas Co ¼g	6	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Nehi Corp ½	12	17½	17⅜	17½	+ ⅛
Neisner Bpf4¾ †	50	103½	103½	103½	
Newbury JJ 2.40	3	63	62	63	+1
NewmontMin 1½e	3	29¼	29	29¼	+ ¼
Newport Ind .60e	6	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
NewptNShip 1½e	12	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	+ ⅜
NY Air Br 1½e	6	47¾	46	47	+1
NY Cent RR 1½e	68	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	+ ⅛
NY Chi & StL	2	27	27	27	+ ½
NY Chi StL pf	5	85¼	84¾	85¼	+1¼
NY Shipbuild1½e	78	18⅛	17¼	18	+1
Norf & West 10 †	130	203	202¼	202¼	
No AmAviation 1g	17	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
North AmCo 1.24f	16	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅛
No Am 5¾pf 2⅞	1	54	54	54	+ ¼
Northern Pac 1e	25	15¾	15¼	15½	+ ¼
Nor Sta Pr pf 5 †	60	115	114¼	115	+1
NorthwestAirl ½e	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
Northwest Tel 3 †	140	46½	46¼	46¼	— ¾
NorwichPharm .60	13	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
O					
Ohio Oil ½a	62	16⅛	15¾	15⅞	— ⅛
Olive Farm Eq 3e	5	53	52¾	53	+ ¼
Omnibus Corp ¾e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Oppenheim Col 1e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ½
Otis Elevator .65e	8	24	24	24	
Owens-Ill Glass 2	3	60¼	60	60¼	+ ⅜
P					
Pac Am Fish 1g	2	14⅝	14⅛	14½	
Pac Coast 1 pf †	50	40½	40	40½	+ ½
Pac Coast 2 pf †	50	20¾	20	20	— ¾
Pac Fin Corp Cal	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Pac Gas & El 2	8	33⅝	33⅜	33½	
Pac Lighting 3	1	44	44	44	
Pac Mills 2	3	39	39	39	+ ¾
Pac T&T pf 6 †	20	161½	161½	161½	— ¾
Pac Tin Cons	4	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Packard Mot .10e	34	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Pan Am Air 1g	12	32¼	31⅞	32	+ ⅜
Panhand EPL 2e	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	
PanhEPLpf5.60 †	90	110½	110½	110½	+ ¼
Panh P&R .10e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Paraffine Cos 2a	1	53	53	53	+ ½
Param Pictures 2	28	25⅞	25⅜	25⅝	— ¼
Park & Tilford	8	33	32¼	33	+ ¾
Park Utah Con M	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Parke Davis .90e	1	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
Parker Rust 1½	1	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	+ ⅜
Parmelee Transport	6	7⅜	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
PatinoMines 1½e	20	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅜
Penney JC 3a	2	105⅝	105	105⅝	+1⅝
Penn C&C ½e	10	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
Penn-Cent Airl	8	18½	18¼	18½	+ ⅜
Penn-Dix Cement	4	4¾	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
Penn-DC pfA1½k	1	57	57	57	+2
Penn RR 1e	21	29⅛	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
Peoples Gas&C 4	3	62¾	62½	62½	
Peoria & East	7	14	13	14	+1
Pepsi-Cola 1½e	80	63¾	62	62	—1
Pere Marquette	1	14¾	14½	14¾	
Pere Marq pf	3	47½	47	47½	+1
Pet Milk 1	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Petrol Corp .20e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
PfizerCh&Co1.40a	5	62½	61½	61½	— ¼
Phelps Dodge 1.60	8	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	+ ¼
Phila Co 6pf 3 †	30	53⅞	53¼	53⅞	+ ⅛
Phila Elec .90e	24	19⅞	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
Phila El $1 pf 1	3	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
Philco Corp .60e	6	34⅛	33⅝	34⅛	+ ⅜
Philip Morris 3a	1	93	93	93	— ½
Phillips-Jones	1	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅞
Phillips Pet 2	13	43	42⅝	43	— ¼
Pittsburgh Coal	2	6	6	6	
Pitt Steel 5pf †	250	49¾	49	49¾	+1¼
PittStl prpf 4½k	10	64	63	64	
Pitt & West Va	5	18¾	18	18¾	+ ¾
Pittston Co	6	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ⅛
Poor & Co B ¼e	35	11¼	10½	11	+ ⅛
Pressed Stl Car 1	75	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
Pr Stl C 2pf2½	5	48⅛	48	48	
Proctor & Gam 2a	5	57⅞	57½	57½	
Pub Svc NJ ¾e	24	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
Pub S NJ 8pf8 †	60	118	118	118	+ ¼
Pub S NJ 7pf7 †	40	109¼	109	109	— ¼
Pub S NJ 6pf6 †	2	107⅝	107	107⅝	— ⅜
Pub S NJ $5pf5 †	170	99½	99½	99½	+ ⅛
Pullman 2	26	49¼	48¾	48¾	
Pure Oil ¾g	36	15⅛	15⅜	15½	+ ¼
R					
RadioCp ofAm.20e	43	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
Radio pf 3½	1	75	75	75	
Radio-K-Orph	6	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅜
Radio-K-O pf 6 †	130	90¾	90	90¾	+ ¾
RR Sec I C Stk †	150	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Raybestos-M 1½	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ¼
Rayonier Inc	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Reading Co 1	6	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Reis & Co 1pf †	10	60½	60½	60½	—1½
Reliable Stor ½a	*3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ½
RemingRand 1.20a	2	20½	20¼	20½	+ ½
Rens & Sara B †	10	94¼	94¼	94¼	— ¼
Reo Motors ½e	2	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
Repub Steel ¾e	9	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅜
Revere Cop & Br	19	11½	11	11⅜	+ ⅛
Rev C&B 7pf 7 †	10	97½	97½	97½	— ¼
Rev C5¼pf5¼ †	110	79	79	79	
Reynolds Met ¾e	12	14⅛	14	14	
Reynolds Spr ¾e	12	14⅛	13¾	14	+ ⅜
Reynolds B 1.40a	4	33⅜	33⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Rheem Mfg 1	1	16¾	16⅝	16¾	+ ¼
Richfield Oil ½g	3	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Roan Ant Cop	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Royal Type .45e	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	
Ruberoid .45e	1	34	34	34	+ ½
Rustless I&S .60	15	19	18½	18½	
Rustless pf2½ †	40	51	51	51	
S					
Safeway Strs 3	3	52¾	52¾	52¾	+ ⅝
St Joseph Lead 2	1	33	33	33	+ ⅛
St L-San Fran pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Savage Arms ¾e	101	8½	8	8¼	+ ⅜
Schenley Dis 2	92	33¾	32⅝	33¾	
Seaboard Oil 1	3	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	
Seagrave Corp	10	7⅛	6¾	7⅛	+ ⅜
Sears Roebuck 3a	3	97⅛	97	97⅛	— ⅛
Servel Inc 1	1	22⅛	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
Sharp & Doh ¼e	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Sharp & D pf 3½	1	76	76	76	
Shattuck FG 40a	1	15	16	15	
Sheaffer Pen 2a †	70	51	51	51	+ ¼
Shell Un Oil ½e	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
Silver King Coalit	10	4	4	4	
Simmons Co ¾e	2	34⅞	34½	34⅞	
Sinclair Oil .80	16	13½	13⅜	13½	+ ⅛
Skelly Oil ¾e	3	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
Sloss-Shef Stl 45e	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Sloss-S pf 1.20 †	30	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ½
Smith & Cor Ty 2	2	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
Socony-Vacuum ½	38	12¾	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
SouAmG&P .20e	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
So P R Sug 5.90e	2	38¾	38⅝	38¾	
So'east Grey L 2a	3	40	40	40	+ ⅜
Southern Pac 2a	48	28½	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
Southern Ry 2e	35	25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
Southern Ry pf 5	7	52⅛	52	52⅛	+ ¼
Sou Ry M&O 4 †	240	69	66	69	+4
Sparks With .30e	10	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Spear & Co	2	8	8	8	
Sperry Corp 1e	6	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	+ ⅛
Spicer Mfg 2¼e	1	47	47	47	+1¾
Spiegel Inc	8	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
Spiegel pf 4½ †	120	68¾	68¼	68¼	— ½
Square D Co 1½e	5	34	33¾	33¾	
Stand Brands 1	4	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	
Std G & E $4 pf	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Std G&E $6pr pf	2	62½	61½	61½	— ½
Std G&E $7pr pf	15	70¾	70	70¼	
StandOilCal 1½e	20	36	35⅝	35⅝	— ⅛
Stand Oil Ind 1a	10	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
Stand Oil NJ 1a	26	54⅛	53¾	53¾	— ¼
Stand Oil Ohio 2	2	43½	43½	43½	
Std Stl Sprg ¼e	8	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
SterlingDrug 2¼e	2	65	65	65	+ ½
Stewart Warn ½a	2	16	16	16	+ ¼
Stokely Bros	17	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
Stone & Web ¾g	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Studebaker ¼e	92	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Sun Oil 1a	2	60	59⅞	60	+ ⅛
Sup Oil Cal ½g	3	70	70	70	+ ¼
Sunray Oil .10e	11	6	5⅞	5⅞	
Sunshine Mng .30e	21	10	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
Superheater 1a	15	24¾	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Superior Stl 1.20	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅜
Sutherl Pap 1.20a	2	30	30	30	+ ½
Sweets Co Am ¼e	9	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	— ⅛
Swift & Co 1.60a	2	29⅞	29½	29⅞	+ ⅜
Swift Intl 2a	4	29⅝	29¼	29⅝	
Sylvan El Pr ¾e	7	23¾	23⅛	23½	— ¼
Syming-Gould	34	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
T					
Tenn Corp ¾e	9	11	11	11	+ ⅛
Texas Co 2	13	45¾	45½	45½	— ⅜
Tex GulfSulph 2a	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	+ ⅛
Tex Pac C&O ½	3	16	16	16	
Tex PLTrust .15g	20	11	11	11	
Texas & Pac Ry1g	2	22⅛	22	22⅛	+ ⅝
Thermoid Co .40	2	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
Thermoid pf 3 †	21	48	48	48	+1
Third Ave Tran	5	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ⅛
Thompson JR ¾e	2	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
Thompson-Starrett	2	4	4	4	
Thompson-Star pf	1	28	28	28	
Tide WA Oil .60a	9	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
TideWAOpf4½ †	180	107	106¾	107	
Timken-D Axl1½e	8	31	30½	31	
TimkenRBear1½e	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	+ ¼
Transamerica ½	8	9½	9⅛	9½	
Trans & West Air	4	23½	23	23½	+ ¾
Transue&Wil 1½e	4	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ⅝
Tri-Cont Corp	35	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ¼
Tri-Cont pf 6	50	96⅞	96⅛	96⅞	+1⅛
Tubize Rayon 1	4	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
Twent C-Fox F 2	23	24⅞	24¼	24⅞	+ ⅜
Twent C-F pf1½	6	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅛
Twin City RapidTr	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
TwinCRTpf5¼k †	20	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¼
Twin Coach .30g	4	13⅛	13	13	
U					
Union Bag&P .45e	45	14	13⅝	13⅞	
Union Carbide 3	8	79¾	78¼	79¾	+1½
Union Oil Cal 1	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
Union Pacific 6	7	108⅞	107¼	108⅞	+1⅝
Union Pacific pf 4	3	99	98⅞	99	+ ⅛
Un Tank Car 1½e	5	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ⅛
United Air L ½e	16	32⅛	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
United Airc 1½e	41	31⅛	30⅞	31	+ ¼
United Corp	62	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	+ ⅛
Unit Corp pf 1¼k	15	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	
United Drug	14	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
United Dyewood	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
UnitedDyepf1¾g †	30	69	69	69	+1
Unit El Coal ½e	14	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
UnitedEng&F1½e	1	31	31	31	
Unit Fruit 3¼e	3	89	88¾	88¾	+ ¼
Unit Gas Imp new	8	14⅝	14½	14⅝	— ⅛
UnitMer&M 2a †	7	36	35¾	36	+ ¾
United Paperbd	5	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ½
US & For S pf6 †	60	106	106	105	
US Freight ½e	1	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅜
US Gypsum 2	1	78½	78½	78½	
US HoffMach ¾g	1	14	14	14	
US HoffMpf2¾ †	7	49⅛	49	49	+1
US Indus Chem 1a	3	39	38½	38½	+ ½
US Leather	2	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
US Leather A 1e	5	26½	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
US Lines	24	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ¼
US Lines pf .70	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
US Pipe & F 1.60	1	36	36	36	
US Plywood 1.20	2	42½	42¼	42½	+ ½
US Rubber 1½e	3	50	50	50	
US Rubber 1pf 6e	1	140	140	140	
US SmR&M 1½e	1	53¼	53¼	53¼	+ ¾
US Steel 3e	41	57¾	57	57¾	+ ⅞
US Tobacco .90e	1	26	26	26	— ½
Un Stockyds .15g	5	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	+ ⅛
United Stores A	184	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅜
V					
Van Norman 1	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Vanadium Corp	7	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ¼
Va-Caro Chem	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
Va El&P $5pf5 †	50	118	118	118	
Va Iron C&C pf †	1	35	35	35	
Vertient S .40e	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
VulcanDetin pf7 †	30	152	152	152	+1
W					
Waldorf Sys 1	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ¼
Walgreen Co 1.60	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	+ ¼
Walgreen pf 4½	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¼
Walker H G&Wh 4	6	54	53	54	+1
Walworth Co .30e	9	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
Warner Bros Pict	21	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ¼
Webster Eisenlohr	4	8¾	8⅝	8¾	+ ¼
Wesson O&S 1½e	3	24	24	24	
Wesson O&S pf 4	1	80	80	80	+ ½
West Ind Sug ½a	13	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
West PPowpf4½ †	20	118	118	118	— ¼
WVa Pulp&Pap 1e	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
West PEl6pf6 †	60	93¾	93	93¾	
West Auto Sup 1	3	33½	33	33½	— ¼
West Maryland	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
West Maryl 2 pf	2	11½	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
WestUnTelA 1½e	5	44⅞	44¾	44¾	+ ⅜
West Un Tel B	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅜
WestingAirBr ¾e	67	28	27⅛	27⅞	+ ⅜
West El&Mfg 3e	3	103	103	103	+ ⅞
White Motor ¾e	1	24⅞	24¾	24¾	
Willys Overland	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Wilson & Co	19	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
Wilson & Co$6pf6	2	92¾	92½	92¾	+ ¼
Wilson-Jones ½e	2	12½	12	12	
WiscElPow pf6 †	60	123	123	123	—1
Woodward Iron1½e	6	20⅜	20¼	20⅜	+ ⅛
Woolwth FW 1.60	1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
Worth P & M	5	31⅛	30½	31⅛	+ ½
Wor P prpf 4½	1	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	+ ⅛
Wrigley W J 2½e	1	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅜
Y					
York Corp .30e	15	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Young Spg&W 1a	12	19⅜	18⅝	19⅛	+ ⅝
YoungstSh&T1½e	10	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	+ ⅛
Youngst Stl D ¾e	27	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅜
Z					
Zenith Radio 1e	2	42½	42½	42½	+ ¼
Zonite Prod .15e	10	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛

(*) Ex-dividend; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants; (†) actual sales. (*) Called shares. (‡) Ex-distribution. (f*) For each 70 shares held on com. stk. (‡) Ex-rights. (§) Certificate of deposit. (x) When distributed. (‡) Stamped.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1500	ACFBrill War	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Aero Sup B (.20e)	3½	3½	3½
300	Ainsworth (¼g)	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝
200	Air Assoc (.80a)	10⅛	10	10⅛
2000	Air Access	5	4⅞	5
100	Air-wayElRp	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Alum Ltd (h8a)	74	73½	73½
2500	Alum Co Am	31⅜	31¼	31⅜
100	Am Book (2⅛e)	42¼	42¼	42¼
1300	Am Cen Mfg (½e)	12	11⅞	11⅞
100	Am CP&L (2⅝k)	45	44¾	45
100	Am Cit P&LB	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	Am Cyan B	37	36⅝	37
3700	Am G&El	32	32	32
75	Am Gas & El	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
50	Am Hard Rub	19	19	19
1000	Am Light & T	18⅝	18¼	18⅝
25	Am Mfg (1½e)	51	51	51
100	Am Maracaibo	1	1	1
100	Am Seal-Kap	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2600	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
500	Am Superpow pf	19⅛	19	19
200	Am Thread pf	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Appa El Pow pf	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
2300	Argus Inc	7⅛	7	7
500	Ark Nat Gas	3½	3¼	3½
800	Ark Nat Gas A	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝
1900	Aro Equip	21⅛	19⅞	20
500	Art Met Wks	10⅛	10	10⅛
300	Atlantic C Fish (¼e)	10⅛	10	10
1100	Atlas Corp war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1000	Atlas D Forge (½e)	9⅝	9½	9½
1600	Atlas Ply (½e)	14¼	13⅞	14
400	Automat Prod (.20e)	7	6⅞	7
300	Babcock & Wil (½e)	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
8100	Baldwin Loco war	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
100	Baldwin Rub (.60e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1300	Barium Stl	3⅛	3	3
100	Bari&Seel A (1.20)	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
400	Basic Refract (.30e)	5½	5⅜	5⅜
800	Berk&Oay Furn	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2000	Birds S Fdy (½e)	10	9¾	10
200	Bliss (E W) (1)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
700	Blue Ridge	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Blue Rid cvpf (3d)	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞
500	Bowm-Bilt H	1⁄16	1⁄16	1⁄16
1300	Bowm-Bilt H 1pf	17⅛	16	16
1400	Bowm-Bilt H 2pf	2½	2¼	2¼
600	Braz Tr L&P (2e)	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝
400	Breeze Corp (1.20e)	12⅝	12½	12½
800	Brewst Aero	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Bridgpt Oil	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
40	Brillo Mfg A (2)	30½	30½	30½
100	Brown F&W	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
700	Brown-F Dist	19⅛	18⅞	19⅛
300	Buf NEP pf	19	18¾	18¾
200	Buf NEP 5pf	109½	109	109½
1200	Burma Ltd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Burry Biscuit	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
200	Cab El Prod vtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Callite Tung	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Can Marconi (h.04e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
20	Caro P&L $7 pf	115	115	115
1900	Carrier Corp	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
100	Casco Prod (1g)	14	14	14
600	Catalin Am (.10e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
500	Cen Hud G&E (.41e)	8	7⅞	7⅞
600	Cessna Airc (.40e)	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛
150	Chi Flex Shaft (.35e)	35¾	35¾	35¾
50	Chi Riv & Mch (½e)	10½	10½	10½
1000	Chief Cons Mng	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Childs pf	46½	46	46½
1600	Cities Service	13⅝	13½	13½
100	Cit Svc pf	107¾	107½	107½
50	Cit Svc pf BB	101	100	101
300	City Auto Stpg (.60)	9	9	9
100	Clayton & Lam (.80)	8⅛	8⅛	8
100	Cleve El Illum (1½e)	36	36	36
900	Cleve Tract (1½e)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
700	Clinch Coal (¼e)	23	22½	23
50	Cockhutt Plow (h½)	11½	11½	11½
700	Colon Develop	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
200	Colo Fuel & I war	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
300	Colts PFArm	37⅜	36⅝	36⅝
300	Colum G&E pf (5)	69	69	69
100	Comwlth&So war	1-32	1-32	1-32
100	CommP Svc (1.60)	25	25	25
100	Cons GE Bal (3.60)	68¾	68¾	68¾
30	Con GEBal pf B	116¾	116¾	116¾
900	Cons2Gas Ut (.10g)	6½	6½	6½
200	Cons Mng & S (h1a)	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
400	Cons Stl2Corp (2e)	12	11⅞	12
600	Cons Textile	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Cont Fdy&Mch (¾e)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Copper Range (½e)	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
150	Cosden Petropf (⅝k)	31	31	31
500	Creole Pet (½e)	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
200	Croft Brew (.05g)	1	1	1
300	Crowley Milner	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
600	Crystal Oil Ref	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
200	Crystal Oil2R pf	17½	15	17½
1100	Cuban AtlSug (1½e)	24⅝	24⅜	24½
100	Cuban Tob	16¾	16¾	16¾
250	Dayton Rub (¾e)	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
100	Dennison MfgA (.40e)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Derby Oil	8½	8½	8½
700	Det Gray Ir	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Det Stl Prod (1e)	27¼	27	27¼
500	Diana Strs (.80)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
300	Dobeckmun (¼e)	21	20¾	21
50	Driver Har	32	32	32
125	East G&F 6pf	41	40¼	40¼
75	East G&Fprpf	72½	72¼	72¼
25	East Sta pf B	49	49	49
4800	Ey Bond&Sh	11	10⅞	11
100	El B&Sh $5 pf (5)	94¾	94¾	94¾
50	El P&L 2pf A	58½	58½	58½
30	Emp Dis El pf (3k)	120	120	120
700	Equity Corp	1	1¼	1⅜
2000	Esquire Inc (½e)	7¼	7	7¼
800	Eversharp Inc	40	39¾	40
2000	Fairchild E&A	3⅛	3	3⅛
3200	Fansteel Met (¼g)	31⅜	30¼	31⅜
1500	Pedders Mfg	11½	11⅛	11⅛
100	Ford Mot Ltd	5¼	5¼	5¼
50	Froedt G&M	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Fuller (G A)	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
100	Gellman Mfg	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Gen El Ltd	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
100	Gen Finance	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
20	Gen Share of (6d)	87	87	87
650	Gilbert (AC) (½e)	14	13	14
5800	Glen Alden Coal	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝
100	Godchaux Sug A	47¾	47½	47¾
50	Gorh Inc pf (35k)	31⅛	41⅛	41⅛
100	GtNorPap	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜
400	GreenT&D (½g)	8	7¾	8
200	Hall Lamp (.60e)	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜
300	HammerPap (1)	24⅛	24	24⅛
100	Hazeltine (1½e)	27¼	27¼	27¼
10	Hern D St pf (3)	45	45	45
100	Hecla Min (¾e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Heyden Chem (.60e)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
100	Hoe (R) & Co A	27¼	27¼	27¼
125	Morn&Hard (1.60)	28½	28½	28½
100	Hubbell (H) (1.60)	20	20	20
400	Humble Oil (1½)	39½	38⅞	39½
400	Hum-Ross F (.30e)	7⅞	7¾	7¾
200	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	12½	12½	12½
1700	Ill Pow	10⅝	10½	10½
900	Ill Pow div ct	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
200	Ill Pow pf (2⅝k)	53¼	53	53¼
400	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
50	Int Hyd-El pf	85½	85½	85½
700	Int M&Ch war	9½	9⅜	9½
1000	Int Petrol	18⅞	18¾	18¾
100	Int Prod	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
100	Int S Raz B (.20e)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
200	Invest Roy (.04)	1⁄16	1⁄16	1⁄16
25	IronFirem vtc (1.20)	19¼	19¼	19¼
100	JacobsAirEn (.20e)	4	4	4
1800	Jacobs (F L)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
750	Ken-RadT&LA (¾g)	18½	18	18½
100	Kennedy's (.90e)	11½	11½	11½
600	KingstonProd (.10e)	3¾	3½	3¾
100	Kirby Pet (.10e)	4½	4½	4½

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
10	Koppers Co pf (6)	107½	107½	107½
280	Lack RR NJ	54½	54	54½
700	Lake Shore M (20g)	17½	17⅛	17½
800	Leonard Oil Dev	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Le Tourneau (1)	27	27	27
100	Lit Bros	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	17¼	17¼	17¼
400	Lone Star Gas (.40e)	10	10	10
300	Long Is Ltg	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
300	Long Is L pf B	66	66	66
300	Louis L&E (.40)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
500	Marion St Shov	8½	8½	8½
100	McCord Rad B	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1300	McWill Dredg (¼e)	11⅝	11⅛	11⅜
50	Mercant Strs (1½e)	78	78	78
900	Meritt-C&S	8⅜	8¼	8¼
3600	Mesabi Iron	3⅜	3¼	3¼
200	Mich Bumper	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
300	Mich Stl Tube (.40e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
1200	Mid West Corp	11⅞	11¼	11⅞
125	Minvale (1½e)	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
50	MinnMin&M (1.05e)	60	60	60
300	Mock-J Voeh (¼a)	28½	28½	28½
100	Molybdenum (¼e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
700	Monogram Pict	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
40	Montg Ward A (7)	174	174	174
50	Moody Inv pt pf (3)	38½	38½	38½
50	Mount St Pow (½)	22½	22½	22½
100	Mur Oh Mfg (.90e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
100	MuskegPRing (.60e)	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
3400	NatBellasHess (.05e)	2½	2⅜	2½
100	Nat Sug Ref (1.20e)	24	24	24
1200	Nat Fuel G (.80)	11⅞	11¾	11⅞
300	Nat Trans (½e)	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Nat Un Rad	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Nelson (H) (¼e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
75	NEPA 6 pf (4k)	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
10	New E T&T (4¼e)	108½	108½	108½
300	N J Zinc	61	60⅞	61
200	NYSpbd fdsh (1½e)	16	15¾	16
5000	Niag Hud Pow	3⅛	3	3
400	Niles-Bem-P (1¼e)	11¾	11½	11¾
700	Nip'sing Mns (h.10g)	2	2	2
50	Nor Am L&P pf	110¾	110½	110¾
100	Nor Am Ut Sec	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Northeast Airl	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
50	Nor Ind PS S pf (5)	104½	104	104½
400	Nor Sta Pw A	14	14	14
40	Ohio Ed pf (6)	110	110	110
200	Okla Nat Gas (1.40)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
100	Overseas Sec (.30e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	36¾	36¾	36¾
10	Page-Her Tubes (h5)	83	83	83
3400	Pantepec Oil en	7⅞	7	7⅞
50	Penn Tel (2)	38¼	38¼	38¼
4000	Pennroad (¼g)	5⅜	5¼	5⅜
100	Pa Gas & El A	2	2	2
250	Pa Wat&Pow (4)	55½	54	54¾
50	Pepperell (10)	157	156½	156½
100	Pharis T&R (.30g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
200	Phila Co (.55e)	10½	10½	10½
1000	Phoenix Sec	37½	37½	37½
200	Pierce-Gov (.60e)	16½	16¼	16¼
400	Pioneer Gold	1⁄16	1⁄16	1⁄16
1200	Piper Airc (½e)	3⅛	3	3⅛
300	Pleas V Wine (.20e)	5	5	5
25	Pneum Scale (1.10e)	14¾	14¾	14¾
600	Polaris Mng (.20e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Pratt&Lamb (1.30e)	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
400	Premier Gld (.03e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Pressed Met	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
1900	Pug SdP&L (.90e)	13½	13⅛	13½
50	PgSoP&L 5pf (5)	103¾	103¾	103¾
100	PugSdP&T (½e)	15½	15½	15½
1300	RKO opt war	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
50	Rwy&LgtSec (.60)	15½	15½	15½
500	Rayme Conc (1a)	23⅛	23	23
500	Raytheon Mfg	41⅜	41⅜	41⅜
100	Red Bank Oil	2	2	2
100	Reliance E&E (¾e)	12¾	12¾	12¾
3700	Republic Avia (¼e)	6¼	6	6¼
200	Richmond Rad	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Root Pet	7	7	7
2500	Ryan Aero (.35g)	4½	4⅜	4½
1400	Ryerson & Haynes	3½	3½	3½
5100	St Regis Pap	6	5⅞	5⅞
300	Salt Dome Oil	8⅛	8	8⅛
200	Samson Unit	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Schiff Co	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
2300	Schulte (DA) pf	73½	73½	73½
200	Scovill Mfg	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛
10	Scran-SBW pf	83	83	83
400	Scullin Stl	10½	10¼	10½
300	Segal Lock & H	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Seiberling Rub	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100	Selected Indus	1	1	1
200	Selected Ind cv	9½	9½	9½
200	Sherwin-Wms	98½	98½	98½
500	Solar Airc (.32k)	4	4	4
200	Solar Mfg (.20e)	5¼	5¼	5
100	SoPenn Oil (1.60)	40	40¼	40¼
100	SoCol Pow A	1¾	1¾	1¾
50	So Col Pow pf (3k)	74	74	74
200	So Phosphate (.30e)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1600	Spalding	10	9⅞	9⅞
500	Span & Gen reg	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Spencer Shoe (.15g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Stand Brew	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
150	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	25	25	25
100	Stand Cap&S	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Stand Dredg (.30e)	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	St Oil Ky (1)	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
200	St Power & Lt	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	St Pow & L pf	95½	95¼	95¼
100	Stand Prod (½e)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
400	Stand Sil-Lead	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Starrett Corp vtc	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300	Stein (A) & Co (1)	15	15	15
1100	Sterl Al Prod (1g)	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
100	Stinnes H)	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Sullivan Mach	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
300	Technicolor (¼e)	23	23	23
800	Texon Oil & L	6	6	6
100	Tilo Roof (.40)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Tishman Realty	7	7	7
60	Todd Shpyds (3e)	77½	77	77
100	Trans-Lux (.10g)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Transwest Oil (¼e)	21	21	21
100	Tri-Cont war	1	1	1
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	12¼	12¼	12¼
200	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	4⅝	4½	4½
200	Union G Can	7	7	7
900	Unit Airc Prod (1)	10¼	9⅞	9⅞
500	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	2	1⅞	1⅞
2200	Unit Gas	1⅝	1½	1½
50	Unit Gas pf (10½k)	116	116	116
13800	Unit Gas war	3-64	1-32	1-32
3400	Unit Lt&Pow A	½	½	½
500	Unit Lt&Pow B	½	½	½
1000	Unit Lt&P pf	60⅞	60½	60⅞
400	Uunit Prof Sh	1¼	1¼	1¼
75	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	73½	73	73½
20	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	42½	42½	42½
100	Unit Specities (.30e)	10½	10½	10½
50	US&I Sec pf (3k)	85¾	85¾	85¾
300	U S Foil B (.30e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
100	U S Radiator	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
600	United Stores	⅞	¾	1
8700	Unit Wall Pap (.15e)	5	4¾	4¾
300	Utah-IdahoSug (.15e)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
100	Valspar Corp	3	3	3
70	Valspar pf (3k)	45	44	45
300	VenezuelPet	9¼	9	9¼
600	Waco Airc (.30g)	4¾	4½	4¾
100	Waitt & Bd B	2¾	2¾	2¾
700	West Va C&C	9	9	9
20	West Md J pf	115	115	115
300	West Tab & Sta	24	23¾	24
50	W'morel'd Coal	25½	25½	25½
200	Wichita R Oil	12⅛	12	12
100	Williams (RC)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Wilson Prod	12	12	12
200	Wright Harg	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛

Other securities are admitted to dealings as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared in 1943. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

Market Gains Led by Rails, Equipments

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Soaring commodities, responding to Washington price-boosting moves, imparted some of their strength to the stock market today and leading issues pushed up fractions to more than a point, several to peaks for the year or longer.

Rails, and carrier equipments were especially popular from the start with dealings livelier than in most recent sessions. Aircrafts and motors eventually joined the swing while industrials generally tilted upward. There were slowdowns after midday but gains were at or around the best near the close. Transfers approximated 900,000 shares.

Individual situations and suggestions that the war in Europe might drag on long enough to obviate reconversion troubles at home served to attract bidders. Political wishful-thinking also was a factor. Numerous customers held aloof, however, on the idea the market had failed to discount many problems which would arise with the return of peace.

At tops for 1944 or longer were American Locomotive, Lima Locomotive, Grumman Aircraft and Consolidated Vultee. In the rising contingent were Beech Aircraft, Lockheed, Santa Fe, Southern Railway, Great Northern, Southern Pacific, U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Schenley, United Aircraft, Savage Arms, Johns-Manville, J. C. Penney, Western Union "A," American Smelting and American Telephone.

In the curb higher tendencies were exhibited by Baldwin Locomotive warrants, Hazeltine, Brewster Aero, American Light, Cuban Atlantic Sugar and Glen Alden Coal.

A modest advance was scored by leading rails, industrials and utilities in today's bond market. Trading was more active.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds
Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Sales	Bond	High	Low	Close
5	Am G&E 2¾s50	103	103	103
2	Am P&L 6s2016	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	As Elec 4½s53	91¼	91¼	91¼
5	As G&E 5s50	27	27	27
24	As G&E 5s68	26½	26⅜	26½
13	As G&E 4½s49	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
2	As T&T 5½s55A	98	98	98
1	Bell T Can 5s60C	120	120	120
6	Can Nor P 5s53	101¼	101¼	101¼
19	Chi Ry 5s27ct	65¼	65	65¼
3	Cities Ser 5s58	103¼	103¼	103¼
14	Cities Ser 5s50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
20	Cont G&E 5s58A	104¼	104¼	104¼
24	East G&F 4s56A	101⅛	100⅞	100⅞
12	Elec P&L 5s2030	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
3	Gatineau Pow 3¾s69	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
28	Glen Ald Coal 4s65	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	Ill Pow & L 5½s57	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
4	Ind Svc 5s50	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
10	Inters Pow 5s57	93¾	93¾	93¾
5	N Eng G&E 5s50	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
5	N Eng G&E 5s47	83½	82⅛	82¾
2	N Eng Pow 5½s54	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
2	N Eng Pow 5s48	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
8	Nor Con Ut 5½s48A	89	88⅞	89
1	Okla P&Wat 5s55	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s62	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
1	Sate Har W 4½s79	107	107	107
9	So Cal Ed 3s65	106⅛	105⅞	106⅛
7	Stand G&E 6s48 cv st	95½	95¼	95½
15	Stand G&E 6s51	95	94⅝	95
14	Stand G&E 6s57	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
7	Stand G&E 6s66	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
9	Stand P&L 6s57	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝
6	Starrett Corp 5s50	50½	50	50½
7	Tide Wat P 5s79A	104½	104	104½
1	Twin CRT 5½s52A	101¾	101¾	101¾
1	Unit El N J 4s49	110	110	110
81	Unit L&Ry 5½s52	104½	104⅛	104⅛
15	Waldorf-Ast 5s54	40⅛	40	40¼
1	Rio de Jan 6½s59	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hdrs of Record
Initial				
City Stores	12½c	Q	11- 1	10-10
Do pf "A"	12½c	Q	11- 1	10-10
Mercury Mills	20c	..	11- 1	10-10
Accumulated				
C States El 7 pf "A"	0.10937	..	9-30	9-15
Do 6 pf "C"	0.09375	..	9-30	9-15
Do 6 pf "B"	0.09375	..	9-30	9-15
Cons S & Gravel 7 pf	$2.50	..	10-20	10- 5
Rockwood & Co 5 pf	$1.25	..	10- 2	9-19
Extra				
Am Alliance Ins	5c	..	10-15	9-20
Gt Am Ins	5c	..	10-14	9-20
Harvard Tr Co	20c	..	10- 1	9-19
Merchants Bk (NY)	50c	..	9-30	9-20
Irregular				
Det Steel Prod	50c	..	10-10	9-30
Investors Mutual	20c	..	10-16	9-30
United Printers & Pub	10c	..	10- 2	9-20
Yosemite Park & Curry	50c	..	10-10	9-30
Regular				
Am Alliance Ins	25c	Q	10-14	9-20
American Cas Co (Pa)	15c	Q	10- 2	9-23
Bangor Hydro El	15c	..	10-20	10- 2
Belt RR & Stockyards	50c	Q	10- 1	9-20
do 6 pf	75c	Q	10- 1	9-20
Bickfords Inc	25c	..	10- 2	9-27
Biltmore Hats	15c	Q	10-14	9-30
Birdsboro Steel Fdry	25c	..	10- 9	9-30
Brooke (G. E.) Iron	15c	..	10-16	9-30
Brookline Tr Co (Mass.)	$3	Q	10- 1	9-20
Burry Biscuit f	19c	Q	10- 2	9-20
Buffalo Ins Co (NY)	$3	Q	9-28	9-26
Carborundum Co	50c	..	9-30	9-19
Chicago Ry Eq pf	43¾c	Q	10- 2	9-19
Conti Bk & Tr (NY)	20c	Q	10- 1	9-15
Dixon (Jos.) Crucible	75c	..	9-30	9-21
Edwards Mfg Co	$1.50	Q	9-30	9-23
Emerson Radio & Ph	15c	Q	10-16	10- 5
Fall River Elec Light	75c	..	10- 2	9-23
Gen Trust of Can. pf	$1.25	Q	10-15	9-30
Gillette S Razor	20c	Q	10-25	10- 5
Gt Am Ins	25c	Q	10-14	9-20
Greenfield Gas Light	50c	..	10- 2	9-15
Do pf	75c	Q	11- 1	10-16
Hart & Cooley	$1	Q	10- 2	9-19
Harvard Tr Co	60c	Q	10- 1	9-19
Household Finance	$1	Q	10-14	9-30
Do pf	$1.25	Q	10-14	9-30
Iowa Pub Serv	10c	Q	10- 2	9-20
Do $7 pf	$1.75	Q	10- 2	9-20
Do $6.50 pf	$1.62½	Q	10- 2	9-20
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q	10- 2	9-20
Kalamazoo Stove & F	20c	..	11- 1	10-16
Kellogg Co	25c	..	10- 5	9-23
Ludlow Valve Mfg pf	27½c	..	10- 1	9-20
Lux Clock Mfg	25c	..	10- 2	9-22
Manning Max Moore	25c	..	10- 3	9-30
Marchant Cal Mch	37½c	Q	10-16	9-30
Marine Mid Tr (NY)	30c	Q	9-22	9-18
Merchants Bk (NY)	80c	..	9-30	9-20
Miami Copper	25c	..	10-27	10-11
Miss P & Lt pf	$1.50	Q	11- 1	10-14
Norma-Hoffman Bear	15c	..	9-30	9-22
No. Ill. Corp	25c	..	11- 1	10-16
Do pf	37½c	Q	11- 1	10-16
North & Judd	50c	..	9-30	9-21
No. Sts Pow pf (Minn.)	$1.25	Q	11- 1	10-16
Ohio Leather	25c	..	10- 2	9-21
Phila Trans	40c	..	10-21	9-30
Rockwood & Co pf	$1.25	Q	10- 2	9-19
Spicer Mfg	75c	Q	11-14	10- 4
Do pf	75c	Q	10-14	10- 4
Std Who Phar & Accid	$1	Q	12-15	10- 4
Sub. Signal Co	30c	Q	9-28	9-21
Sun Oil "A" pf	$1.12½	Q	11- 1	10-10
Union Trust (Mass.)	50c	Q	10- 2	9-30
United Ptrs & Pub pf	50c	Q	10- 1	9-20
U.S. Fidelity & Guar	25c	Q	10-16	9-30
U. S. Hoffman Mach pf	68¾c	Q	11- 1	10-20
Will & Baumer C pf	$2	Q	10- 2	9-23

Record Number of Blast Furnaces

CLEVELAND (AP)—The number of blast furnaces in the nation's steel industry totaled 197 Sept. 1, the largest number since the last war, the Lake Superior Iron Ore Association reported.

Sees More 'Gas' Mileage by '47

NEW YORK (AP)—Albert J. McIntosh, economist for the Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., in an analysis prepared for the Empire State Petroleum Association meeting here, predicted new passenger cars by 1947 will average 22 miles to the gallon of gasoline against 15 at present.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.61⅝	1.60	1.61⅝	1.56⅝
Minneapolis	1.55⅞	1.55⅞	1.55⅞	1.50⅞
Kansas City	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.51
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.58¾	1.57⅞	1.58¾	1.53⅜
Kansas City	1.51½	1.51½	1.51½	1.46½
Minneapolis	1.52½	1.52½	1.52½	1.47⅛
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.50⅝	1.49¼	1.50⅝	....
Kansas City	1.42⅞	1.42⅞	1.42⅞	1.37⅞
December Oats				
Chicago	.64½	.61½	.64½	.59
Minneapolis	.59¾	.57	.59¾	.54¾
Rye, Chicago				
Dec.	1.04	1.05⅛	1.03¼	1.05⅛	1.00
May	1.05⅞	1.05	1.03	1.05	99⅞
July	1.00¼	1.00¾	98⅛	1.00⅝	99⅜
Barley, Chicago				
Dec.	1.04½	1.04⅝	1.03½	1.04⅝	99⅝
May	98½	98½	97⅝	98⅛	93½
July				95	90

Wool

Oct.	130.0	131.1	131.0	130.8B	132.5
Grease					
Oct.	....	....	....	90.5B	90.5
Dec.	....	....	....	88.0N	89.0
March	....	....	....	86.1B	86.0
May	....	....	....	84.2B	84.0
Tops					
July				83.1B	83.0
Dec.	126.5	126.8	126.5	126.4B	125.8
March	118.5	118.8	118.5	118.9B	118.4
May	115.0	115.0	115.0	115.4B	114.9
July	112.4	112.9	112.4	112.9B	112.0

B—Bid. N—Nominal.

Cotton

October	22.09	22.16	21.92	22.08	21.47
December	22.26	22.26	21.92	22.05	21.40
March	22.15	22.15	21.80	21.98	21.30
May	22.14	22.14	21.80	21.97	21.14
July	21.85	21.85	21.65	21.81	20.85

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

November	....	....	....	1.14o	1.15
January	....	....	....	1.35n	1.35
Eggs					
October	35.25	35.85	35.25	35.80	35.10
November	35.50	36.00	35.50	36.00b	35.15
December	35.55	36.25	35.55	36.25	35.50
January	33.00	33.00	33.00	3.00	32.00
Potatoes					
November	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.18

o—Offered. n—Nominal.

N. Y. Bonds

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¼s 49-46	104.8	104.8	104.8
5	2s 53-51	100.25	100.25	100.25

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
9	Am&FP 5s 2030	95	94⅞	94⅞
77	Am T&T 3s 56	122	121⅞	122
1	AmWWE 6s 75	114	114	114
2	Ann Arb 4s 95	95	95	95
27	Arm Del 7s 78	114	114	114
72	ACL 1st 4s 52	102⅝	102½	102½
11	ACL cl1 4s 52	105¼	105⅛	105¼
12	ACL 4½s 64	86	85	86
35	B&O 1stm 48	92	91⅞	92
31	B&O 95 A	54	53¾	53⅞
34	B&O 95C	60⅝	60⅛	60⅝
33	B&O 2000 D	53½	53⅛	53½
10	B&O 96F	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜
67	B&O cv 6	39½	39	39½
81	B&O 4s 48	89⅝	89⅛	89⅝
3	B&O SW 50	68	68	68
3	B&O TC 4s 59	81	81	81
8	Bost Me 4½s 70	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
2	BostMe 4s 60	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
4	BrkUG 5s 50	102	102	102
47	Buf R&P 5s 57st	62	61½	61½
10	Can P 4½s60	104	104	104
5	Can P 4s perp	93¾	93⅝	93⅝
25	Cen G cn5s45	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞
1	Cen G 1st5s45	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
13	Cen Pac 5s60	89⅛	88	89⅛
5	Cen P 1st4s49	105⅛	104⅞	105⅛
2	CRRBOa 5s42	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
10	CRRNJ 5s87	31	31	31
1	C&O 3½s96D	106	106	106
10	Chi & A 3s49	25½	25⅜	25½
11	CB&Q 3s71A	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
17	CB&Q 4½s77	110	110	110
1	CB&Q g 4s58	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
2	CB&Q 3½sIll49	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
14	C&EI inc 97	51½	51⅛	51½
4	CGW 4½s2038	54¼	54	54¼
6	CGW 4s88	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛
36	Chi I&L 5s47	70	70	70
5	Chi I&L 5s66	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
226	CMSPP 5s75	55⅞	54⅝	55
75	CMSPP 5s2000	12½	12½	12½
5	CMSP 4½s89C	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
10	CMSP g 4s89	79⅛	79	79⅛
135	C&NW 4½s90	68⅛	67⅞	68⅛
9	C&NW 4s89	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
32	CRIP 4½s52A	47	46½	47
1	CRI&P 4s88	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
121	CRIP r 4s34	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
10	Childs 5s57	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
29	CCCSL 4½s77	70⅛	69⅞	70⅛
2	Cl UT 5s73	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
5	Cl UT 4½s77	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
5	Col G 5s61	105	105	105
1	Con Ed 3½s48	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
1	Con Oil 3½s51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	ConsP 3½s70	110	110	110
1	CubaN 5½s42r	43¼	43½	43½
2	DayPL 3s70	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
33	D&RG 4s36 (13e)	51⅞	51½	51⅞
1	D&RGW 5s55	5	5	5
11	DRGW 5s55a	4	3⅞	3⅞
7	DetEd 3s70	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
14	DuqLt 3½s65	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
7	Erie 4½s2015	79⅛	79	79⅛
6	Erie 4s95	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
8	GA&Ala 5s45	28½	28½	28½
2	Gdrich 4½s56	106¼	106¼	106¼
5	Gt Nor 4½s 77E	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
32	Gt Nor 4s 46G	103¼	102⅞	103¼
7	Gt Nor 3⅞s 67	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	GM&O 4s 75	101¼	101¼	101¼
10	GM&O inc 2015	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
1	Hud C 5s 62A	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
17	H&M r 5s 57	61	61	61
5	H&M inc 5s 57	28	28	28
4	Ill Bell 2¾s 81	103	103	103
54	IC 4¾s 66	63	62¾	62⅞
22	ICCSL 4½s 63A	70¼	69¾	70¼
20	ICCSL 4½s 63	64¼	64¼	64¼
11	IntGN 6s 52	19¾	19½	19¾
50	IntGN 1st 6s 52	54¼	54	54¼
5	IntGN 5s 56B	48⅜	48¼	48⅜
25	IntGN 5s 56C	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜
10	Int HE 6s 44	68	67½	68
27	Int T&T 4½s 52	89⅞	89⅞	89⅞
70	Int T&T 5s 55	92¼	91⅞	91⅞
2	KC Sou 5s 50	85	85	85
1	KC Ter 4s 60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
7	Lac G 5½s 53	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
6	LehVHT 5s 54	61	61	61
6	LCNY 4½s 50	69½	70	70
19	Leh V 5s 2003st	43½	43¼	43½
10	Leh V 4½s 2003	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛
35	Leh V 4s 2003	36⅛	35⅞	36⅛
4	Lorillard 3s 63	103	103	103
5	Lou&A 5s 69	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1	L&N 4½s 2003	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
8	L&N 3¾s 2003	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	MSPSSM g 5s 38	43	43	43
11	MSPSSM c 4s 38	43	43	42
8	M-K-T 5s 62A	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
38	M-K-T aj 5s 67	43¾	43	43¾
3	M-K-T 4s 78	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
1	M-K-T 1st 4s 90	65¼	65¼	65¼
25	Mo P 5½s 49	10⅞	10¾	10⅞
13	Mo P 5s 65A	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
67	Mo P 5s 77F	67	66⅞	67
15	MoP 5s 78G	67	67	67
10	Mo P 5s 80H	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
22	MoP 5s 81I	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
21	MoP g4s 75	25⅞	24⅞	25⅞
6	Mor&E 4½s 55	54	54	54
8	Mor&E 3½s 2000	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜
3	Nat Dist 3½s 49	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
12	NERR 4s 45	92⅜	92	92⅜
4	NOTern 4s53	105	105	105
5	NOTM 5½s54	79⅝	79⅝	79⅝
3	NOTM 5s54	77⅝	77⅝	77⅝
50	NYC r 5s2013	71⅝	71⅛	71⅝
10	NYC 4½s2013A	68	65⅞	68
5	NYC cn4s98	73	72	72⅞
47	NYC cv3½s52	100⅛	100	100
47	NYCHR 3½s97	95½	94⅞	95½
11	NYChSL 5½s74	107	107	107
26	NYChSL 4½s78	100	99⅞	100
28	NYNHH 6s48	43⅜	43	43⅛
20	NYNHH 4½s67	53⅛	52½	52½
7	NYNHH 4s56	49⅜	49⅛	49⅜
13	NYNHH 4s57	41⅜	41½	41½
13	NYNHH 4s55	22	22	22
22	NYOW r4s92	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝
10	NorfS 5s2014	37¼	37	37¼
68	NorP 6s2047	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
6	NorP 5s2047D	82⅛	81⅝	82⅛
33	NorP 4½s2047	75	75	75
3	NorP 4s97	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
27	NorP 3s2047	63	62¾	63
4	Ohio Ed 4s65	104⅛	103⅞	104
2	OWRRN 4s61	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	PG&E 3½s61	108	108	108
4	Pen P&L 4½s74	110⅛	110	110
4	Pen P&L 3½s69	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
4	Pen RR g4½s65	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
10	PenRR 4½s70	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛
8	PenRR g4½s81	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2	PenRR 3⅞s70	42⅛	41½	42⅛
16	Peo&E inc4s30	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	PereM 4½s80	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Phil Co 4½s61	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛
22	PhRCI 6s49	66⅞	66	66⅞
67	PhRCI 5s73st	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1	Phil Pet 2¾s64	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
6	Portl GE 4½s60	102¼	102¼	102¼
1	PrStlC 5s51	90	89½	90
5	RioGW 4s39	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
11	Rutl 1st4½s41	43⅛	42⅞	42⅞
27	StLSF 5s 50	33⅜	33⅛	33⅜
82	StLSF 4½s 78	41	40⅝	41
47	StLSF 3s 10A	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜
1	StLSW rf 5s 90	41¾	41½	41¾
13	Sea AL c 6s 45	67⅜	66⅞	67⅜
16	Sea AL 4s 50 st	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛
30	Sea AL rf 4s 59	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
2	SBT&T 3s 79	77⅜	76⅞	77⅜
18	So Pac 4½s 68	76	75	75⅞
31	So Pac 4½s 81	77¼	76⅞	77
24	So Pac 4½s 69	102⅜	102	102
26	So Pac rf 4s 55	85⅛	84⅜	84⅝
83	So Pac 4½s Or 77	116	116	116
3	Sou Ry 5s 94	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
2	Sou Ry g 4s 56	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Std O NJ 3s 61	103	103	103
2	Std O NJ 2¾s 53	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
2	T&P 5s 79C	38	38	38
2	Th Ave 5s 60	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Un Oil Cal 3s 39	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
4	Va Ry 3¾s66	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
1	Wab 4½s91	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛
4	Wab 4s81	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
9	W Sh 4s2361	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
29	W Md 4s52	93	93⅛	93⅛
3	WPac 1st5s46	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
3	WestUn 5s51	106⅛	106	106
15	WestUn 5s60	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
5	WestUn 4½s50	100	99¾	100
23	WhStl 3¼s66	66	66	66
5	WisCen 4s49	105	104⅞	104⅞
2	YoungSt3¼s60			

Foreign Bonds

Sales		High	Low	2:00
6	Arg 4s72Feb	84⅞	84½	84½
1	Australia 5s55	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Austral 4½s56	97	97	97
4	Braz 6½s26-57	59	59	58
3	Braz 6½s 27-57	59	59	59
5	Buen A 4½s Au.76	79	79	79
6	Chile 6s 60 asd	17¼	17¼	17¼
12	Colomb 3s 70	48⅜	48⅛	48⅜
3	Denmk 4½s 62	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
2	Mex 4s10asd45n	14	14	14
1	Peru 7s59	21	21	21
10	Peru 1sgds60	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜

Total bond sales today (in dollars): 3,629,000; previous day, 2,651,000; week ago, 3,691,000; year ago, 8,333,300; two years ago, 10,111,900; Jan. 1 to date, 2,034,829,100; year ago, 2,612,119,575; two years ago, 1,648,348,500.

Boston Stocks

Sept. 25

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	110¼	110¼	110¼	109⅞
3.00	Bos Edison	36¼	36¼	36¼	36⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	68⅞
1.66a	Bos Her-Trav	22¾	22¾	22¾	22⅛
..	Bos & M pr pf	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	36⅞
..	Bos B M st C pf	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	6⅛
..	Bos & Prov	31¼	31¼	31¼	30⅞
.44a	Cent Shrs Tr	28.44	28.44	28.44	28.33
.75b	Low's Boston	17	17	17	16⅞
..	Maine Cent pf	26	26	26	26⅛
4.25a	N E Tel & Tel	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜	108⅜
..	North Butte	37c	37c	37c	37c
1.60a	Torrington	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	34⅛
2.00	Un Twist Drill	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	26⅛
3.12½b	Unit Shoe M	73	73	73	73

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

A. C. F. Plans Expansion

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Car & Foundry Co. announced an expansion for its St. Charles, Mo., plant involving an expenditure of $1,500,000, on new railroad passenger car building facilities.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

See New Radios 4 Months After Fall of Reich

NEW YORK (AP) — Civilians may be able to buy brand new radios within four or five months to replace sets which have been wheezing and sputtering for lack of top-rate tubes or parts, trade circles say.

Manufacturers are expected to resume at least partial civilian output—stopped since April, 1942—after German collapses. Industry predictions are made on the premise that military progress continues in Europe.

Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell, former Federal Radio Commissioner and editor of the trade magizine, Radio and Television Retailing, said:

"Home radios by February or March seem well within possibilities if Germany collapses before snow falls. Small sets should be ready within 30 to 45 days after the War Production Board go-ahead is given; consoles will take two or three months.

Prices Up 20 to 30 P. C.

"The radio industry and trade are now getting ready to produce and sell a billion dollars of civilian radio products every 12 months, two to three months after Germany falls."

Cost of home sets were expected to be approximately 20 to 30 per cent above prewar prices with some estimates as much as 50 per cent higher.

Industry sources were not sure just how fully WPB officials might allow them to return to civilian production. Consensus of the experts was:

After German defeat, there still will be great demand for radar and similar equipment for the Pacific theater.

But even though the radio industry still will have to produce huge quantities of such equipment, there probably will be enough slack in production to enable the industry to make some home sets.

"The indication is that perhaps in the beginning 20 per cent of normal output will be possible," said a spokesman for the Radio Corporation of America. "But war priorities still will be there to take up the bulk of production."

R. C. A.'s program calls for having some sets on the market within three to four months after the WPB go-ahead.

New Radios in 60 to 90 Days

General Electric Co., said that after the government allowed civilian production its radios would be for sale in possibly 60 to 90 days under "favorable" conditions.

"But that will be in small quantity production," warned A. A. Brandt, general manager of G. E.'s electronics department.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co. said problems of reconversion would not be exceedingly difficult in the radio field because so many operations in making military and home sets were identical.

Although the company has not built home receivers since 1928, it is re-entering the field and is now converting the plant layout at Sunbury, Pa., to permit straight-line production of such sets.

All sources agreed the biggest immediate bottleneck during reconversion would be in finding scarce supplies of wood for making cabinets. Some said plastics would help out in this situation.

R. C. A. and other circles said the tube situation was getting better. Said Radio and Television retailing:

"Ten million tubes for civilian users are promised the last six months of 1944. This is at the rate of 20,000,000 tubes a year, or about half the replacement rate needed for the present 60,000,000 sets, in the absence of new receivers.

"Besides new production, 7,000,000 tubes have been reclaimed from the army and handed over to the Defense Supplies Corp., which will issue them to tube manufacturers for distribution through trade channels."

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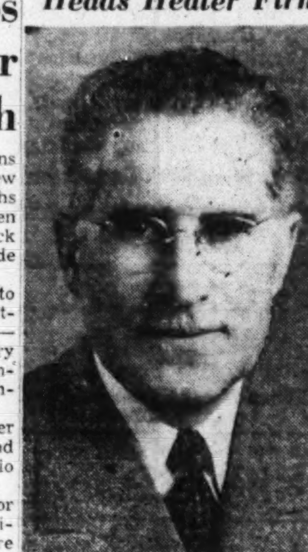


W. A. Matheson

Elected president of the Williams Oil-O-Matic Heating Corporation, succeeding W. W. Williams, who has been elected to the newly established office of chairman of the board. Mr. Matheson, who has been serving as assistant to the president, has also been named general manager of the corporation.

Cotton and Wheat Up Limit of Trading In Futures Markets

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—The cotton futures market soared $2.50 to $5 a bale at the opening of the New York Cotton Exchange today as traders and others engaged in a wild scramble to adjust positions to the full parity price level in prospect under the War Food Administration's plan for purchasing the 1944 crop.

Trade and commission houses bid spiritedly for contracts and there was active covering by shorts in meeting the conditions created by the Saturday night announcement of Marvin Jones, WFA administrator, that the government agency would purchase from farmers at parity prices all cotton of the 1944 crop for which a loan schedule had been announced and which may be placed in acceptable storage.

Under rules of the cotton exchange, the maximum fluctuation permitted in any single day is $5 a bale.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—Shorts scrambled to cover in grain futures markets today following Government announcement it would pay full parity prices for unredeemed 1944 loan wheat, and prices were up as much as 5 cents, the limit permitted for one day's trading.

Trading sources said Government action would guarantee farmers an average of $1.50 per bushel for all wheat at country points, would encourage additional impoundings under the loan, and dry up supplies available for delivery on futures contracts.

Despite the market uncertainties resulting from such Government action, directors of the Chicago Board of Trade voted to permit continued trading in wheat futures and made no changes in the daily 5-cent limit. They voted also to continue trading in cotton futures.

Price Rise of Seats On Stock Exchange Seen Favorable Sign

NEW YORK, Sept. 25 (AP)—Wall Streeters see favorable omens in the recent rise in the price of Stock Exchange seats to the highest levels since late 1938.

A membership sold last week at $72,000, compared with a previous quotation of $67,000 and the wartime low of $17,000 in the spring of 1941. That low, incidentally, was a 44-year record. There were four sales at that figure, many more at $18,000 and $19,000.

Brokers and other Wall Street interests are inclined to credit the market for exchange seats with some barometric value just as they see business forecasting significance in the trends of the stock market itself.

Followers of this theory suggest that the better prices for exchange memberships indicates confidence that industrial reconversion after the end of the war will be accomplished without great delay, permitting a good peace-time expansion in general business.

Recovery in the price of stock exchange seats has been coincident with a gradual but steady advance in the stock market. This rise, starting soon after Pearl Harbor, carried the Associated Press average of 60 stocks to $56.40 in July, highest since October of 1937. The current average is slightly lower.

Stock Exchange seat prices in 1929 soared to $625,000 in the midst of Wall Street's greatest boom. In that year the lowest price at which a membership sold was $550,000. In 1933, the price fell from $250,000 to $90,000.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of twenty-five cents (25c) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on October 14, 1944, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 30, 1944.

GEORGE MIXTER, Treasurer

September 21, 1944

Land Would Transform Japan, Germany Into Pastoral Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25—Naming Japan specifically and Germany inferentialy, Vice-Admiral Emory S. Land, Maritime Commission chairman, today declared that those nations which cannot live in peace should be de-industrialized and made pastoral nations. Thus the head of America's merchant navy, the largest in the world, threw his weight in the camp of those who with Secretary of the Treasury Henry L. Morgenthau would make a hard and economically revolutionary peace with the Axis powers.

Would Not Scrap Ships

Admiral Land, who was appearing before a House subcommittee on foreign trade and shipping, jumped into the hard versus soft peace argument in outlining the future prospects for America's war-constructed cargo fleet. Obviously, he said, with the United States holding two-thirds of the global tonnage of the world, its foreign trade prospects would have to be extended beyond prewar size. And while the United States had no intention of "hogging" it all, it did anticipate improving its prewar position to a large extent at the expense of the Axis powers. It was at this point that the admiral came out forthrightly for making Japan a pastoral nation, concluding it would be the best thing in the world for them, too.

Mr. Land's program for disposing of the world's largest merchant fleet after the war includes several points. He is definitely opposed to scrapping any ships immediately after the war or for some years following. That, of course, does not include those that are 20 years old or more, but rather the ones built during the war. He feels that this shipping will all be required to get the boys back home, to rebuilding and reconstructing war-torn Europe and Asia, to uses by the United States Relief and Rehabilitation Administration operations.

He would lay up from 500 to 2,000 of these ships as a reserve or, as he called it, in sanctuary. This could be done at a cost from $3,000 to $5,000 per ship a year, he said. One thousand ships then would cost only $5,000,000 a year to maintain or $100,000,000 over a period of 20 years. That is an extremely low price to pay, he insisted, for the value received as an insurance against another war. They would be there if needed, and there would not be the time and expense of another $4,000,000,000 to $7,000,000,000 required.

Admiral Land admitted that these ships would be obsolete in that time. But they are obsolete now, he insisted. In fact, Liberty ships were obsolete when designed. But they do provide the one thing needed when war breaks out—something that will float.

World Tonnage Increasing

World shipping tonnage, Mr. Land disclosed, is increasing at the rate of about 1,000,00 deadweight tons a month after staying practically stationary because sinkings equalled building from 1939 through 1943. By this December he estimated that there would be 50,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping under the American flag as compared with 11,000,000 tons in 1939.

One problem facing the Maritime Commission, Admiral Land said, dealt with whether or not ships under construction should be scrapped when contracts were cancelled. A $1,600,000 Liberty ship, he said, has had $1,200,000 already spent on it by the time the keel is laid. Should it be scrapped or finished when a cancellation order comes? He said the Commission believed it better to put in the other $400,000 and finish it rather than scrap the already $1,200,000.

Costs of ships, he explained, are about 40 per cent above what they were before the war. This cost, he said, should be written off as a war cost when planning disposal and selling price. The Government has about $13,000,000,000 already tied up in ships which by next June should reach $15,000,000,000. The 40 per cent cost on this should be written off as a war expense, he argued.

The scrap value of an old ship, Mr. Land ventured, was about $6 a ton, compared with $200 spent in building it.

The Commissioner repeated his and the Commission's opposition to letting seamship lines enter the air field. They have built up trade routes and opened new regions, he explained. After the war it may be six months to three years befoer ships can get back into passenger business, but air companies are already getting planes returned from the Government. Why, as he put it, should an "interloper" get a two years' advantage over an old customer?

SEC Conference To Seek Ways To Safeguard Savings

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange commission announced that it has invited representatives of stock exchanges and investment and securities organizations to an Oct. 3 conference on ways and means of safeguarding postwar investments.

James A. Treanor, Jr., director of the trading and exchange division, said the conference is being called to hear the securities industry's views on the promotion of a joint educational program to "reduce the public's vulnerability to unscrupulous promoters and security salesmen."

Among the group's invited to send representatives are the National Association of Securities Commissioners, the National Securities Exchanges, the Board of Governors of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., the Investment Bankers Association of America, and the National Association of Better Business Bureaus.

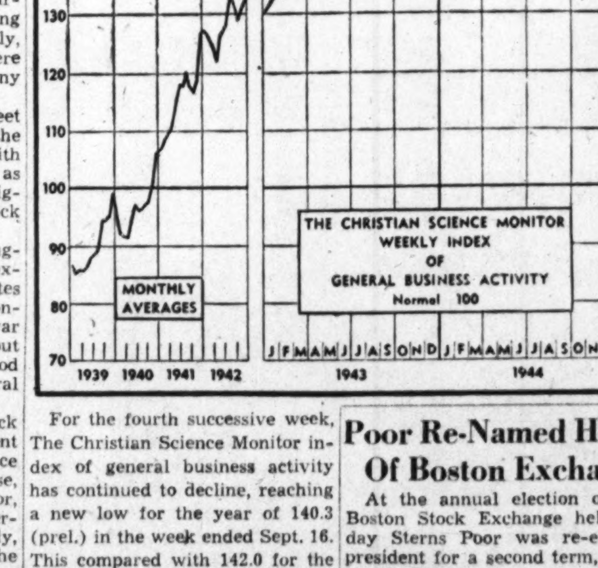
In a letter to these organizations, Mr. Treanor said:

Individuals' savings today "have reached totals which heretofore had never even been approached."

"Over $21,000,000,000 of Series E bonds alone are outstanding in public hands. The number of buyers of such bonds is several times as great as the number of Liberty Loan purchasers in World War I. Included among them are many persons who are totally ignorant of securities and securities markets.

"To the extent that the situation facilitates legitimate and useful financing it is highly desirable," he continued. "However, widespread frauds and swindles would have serious effects on our economy. Not only would they cause considerable public loss but they would also create a distrust of legitimate financing and thus imperil the free flow of funds into productive channels."

Monitor Weekly Business Index Declines to New Low for Year



For the fourth successive week, The Christian Science Monitor index of general business activity has continued to decline, reaching a new low for the year of 140.3 (prel.) in the week ended Sept. 16. This compared with 142.0 for the preceding week and 143.2 for the week ended Sept. 18, last year.

Declines in two of the components, miscellaneous freight carloadings and electric power production, wiped out a moderate advance in bank debits outside New York City.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Sept. 16,* 1944	Sept. 9, 1944	Sept. 18, 1943
Combined index	140.3	142.0	143.2
Bk debits outside NYC	168.4	168.3	174.0
Elec power production	136.6	129.1	134.2
Misc carloadings	124.0	131.7	121.3

* Preliminary.

Poor Re-Named Head Of Boston Exchange

At the annual election of the Boston Stock Exchange held today Sterns Poor was re-elected president for a second term, Horace O. Bright was re-elected vice president, and Mark R. Hodges was re-elected treasurer.

The following were elected members of the governing committee, terms to expire 1946: Charles P. Atherton, Frank H. Brown, Lyon Carter, John R. rin. To fill vacancies caused by Chapin, John A. Paine, John Perresignations, Howard S. Harris and Waldo M. Brown were elected for 1 year.

The following were elected to the nominating committee, 1944-45: Charles A. Collins, chairman, William J. Brannan, Percy G. Crocker, John F. Doyle, Frank A. Hines.

Doughton Says Corporate Tax Must Be Kept

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—While saying he is sure that tax laws will be revised to encourage postwar private enterprise, Chairman Robert Doughton (D) of North Carolina of the House Ways and Means Committee declared today that proposals for complete elimination of corporation income taxes "are not practical."

The veteran lawmaker, who is the Congressional tax leader, announced he would call the joint Senate-House taxation committee together immediately after Congress reconvenes Nov. 14, to tackle the No. 1 remaining job of peace-time planning—tax revision.

He dashed cold water on the idea of erasing corporation income taxes, brought forward by some groups of businessmen.

"We couldn't eliminate corporation income taxes," he said in an interview, "without imposing a rigid undistributed profits tax, and the corporations are against that."

Mr. Doughton gave some of his own general views on postwar taxation, coupling all his observations with a declaration that any tax adjustments should be accompanied by a program of rigid economy in peace-time Government expenditures.

"No one is more anxious than myself," he said, "to lighten the tax burden on the individual as well as on business, where practical, and to see industry encouraged to expand. We desire to see private enterprise at work, providing jobs."

But, he declared, "there seems to be an element of selfishness in some suggestions for postwar txaation," and he added: "We should determine what is logical and what is selfishness.

"We all must realize that the national debt must be reduced. We must protect the integrity of the Government, protecting those who have bought bonds. To do that we should cut Government expenditures as well as reduce taxes."

Morgenthau Does Not Expect Rise in War Bond Redemptions

Deprecating various rumors to the effect that the Government was going to "freeze" war bonds, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., at a press conference in the Federal Reserve building in Boston, declared the greatest proof of their security was the fact that after Oct. 2 holders of "E" bonds can go into practically any bank and get cash for them without any waiting period. Mere presentation is enough, provided that the purchaser has held the bond for at least 60 days.

The Treasury chief, who was in Boston to attend the ceremony attending the commissioning of a ship at the Navy Yard, in which one of his two sons participated, stated that there were "no tricks behind the war bonds," and that they were the best investment in the world. He said that he did not think that war-bond redemptions would increase markedly after Oct. 2, nor did he believe that the redemption figure to date was at all alarming. His expectation was that people would buy household equipment, such as electric irons, etc., out of current income, and that their bonds would be retained as capital assets to be converted only as urgent needs required it.

Mr. Morgenthau said that the Sixth War Loan campaign would open sometime after the middle of November and that the size of the loan would probably be somewhat less than the preceding one when the goal was $16,000,000,000. In reply to questions, he said he was still opposed to a sales tax, to a silver subsidy and favored a Federal tax on pari-mutuel betting.

Butter for Civilians Lowest in 29 Years

CHICAGO (AP)—Butter in storage for civilians has shrunk to the lowest level in 29 years or more, the American Dairy Association reported.

Owen M. Richards, manager of the association, said that on Sept. 1, only one pound of butter was in stockpile for civilians for every 15 pounds available at a comparable date in peacetime years.

Mr. Richards said even though the Government has announced it would quit buying butter next month, until production climbs in the spring, the immediate outlook is for a continued shortage for civilians.

He said total butter in storage Sept. 1 was 138,000,000 pounds, well below the five-year average of 178,000,000. He added that only 12,000,000 pounds of this were estimated to be in storage for civilians.

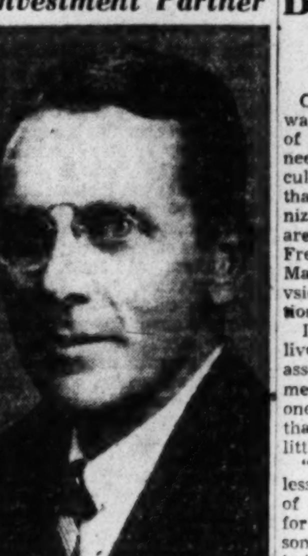
Ford Estate Pays Heavy Tax to State of Michigan

DETROIT (AP) — Attorneys for the estate of the late Edsel B. Ford have paid to the State of Michigan $3,000,000 as a partial determination of the state inheritance tax on bequests made in the will of the late president of the Ford Motor Company.

Yet to be determined is the final value of Ford Motor Company stock in the estate.

Another check for $15,000,000 is understood to have been paid to the Collector of Internal Revenue here to apply on the Federal inheritance tax. This amount, too, may be increased when the value of the stock is finally determined.

Investment Partner



Auguste Richard

Formerly vice-president and director of Pacific Mills, who has become a partner in the firm of F. Eberstadt & Co., investment bankers. Mr. Richard severed his business connections in 1942 to go to Washington as chairman of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

Banker Holds Peoples' Savings True Foundation for Credit

CHICAGO, Sept. 25 (AP)—If postwar plans based on improvement of credit machinery to serve the needs of industry, trade and agriculture are to prove anything more than a stop-gap, it must be recognized that savings of the people are the true foundation for credit, Fred W. Lawrence, Portland, Maine, president of the savings divsion, American Bankers Association, said today.

In an address prepared for delivery to members attending the association's second war service meeting, Mr. Lawrence said "no one knows better than the banker that the impulse to spend needs little encouragement," and added:

"The stern logic of the thrift lesson as taught on countless pages of history is the imperative need for a reasonable withholding of some present consuming capacity to insure stability and permanence of a more rational volume tomorrow. Thus only can savings become truly dynamic."

Mr. Lawrence said we have been living for years, both in peace and war, "in an intoxicating atmosphere, characterized by profligate spending of tomorrow's income."

Claude F. Pack of Kansas City, Kan., president of the state bank division of the association, told members that 75 per cent of the present membership of 7,550 active and associate members of the state division are country banks serving farm communities.

"The small banks in America are predominantly state banks that are located in rural areas. It is in the small banks that inadequate earnings have become a special problem, for it is in the farming communities where the unfair competition of Government subsidized lending agencies has been concentrated. The competition of this government money continues to be a major problem of banks in many rural communities."

W. L. Hemingway, president of the Mercantile-Commerce Bank and Trust Company, St. Louis, Mo., and Walter B. Garver, agricultural economist of the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago, were earlier speakers today.

Metzman Heads Rail Group

NEW YORK (AP)—Gustav Metzman, newly elected president of the New York Central Railroad Co., who succeeded Frederick E. Williamson, after the latter resigned, has been named chairman of the Eastern Railroad Presidents' Conference, a place vacated by Mr. Williamson.

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BOSTON—Furnished 1-room with alcove and kitchenette, sunny, pleasant; avail. Oct. 1. Write E. R. N., 458 Huntington Ave., Apt. 12-A.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.—Unfurnished single apartment; prefer Mt. Pleasant area. Call Miss Leipold, day phone NAtional 2142; evenings, ORdway 8570.

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WOMAN, Christian Scientist, companionable, desires room with dinner; Brooklyn preferred. Write Box M-42, S. 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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OPERATING EXECUTIVE, age 36, draft exempt, experienced in purchases, production, distribution and general management; familiar with regulations of WPB, OPA, renegotiating agencies. Now located in Mid-West. I want opportunity in East where integrity and ability may be demonstrated in position of prime responsibility, or as assistant to key executive. Box S-28, S. 2900, 333 N. Michigan, Chicago 1.

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	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 insertions	.35	.70
3 insertions within 7 consecutive days	.30	.60
1 insertion a week for 6 consecutive weeks	.30	.60
3 insertions a week for 4 consecutive weeks	.25	.50
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1 insertion a week for 52 cons. weeks (on contract)	.25	.50

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Ball Asks 'No' Vote Upon All Isolationists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 — Republican Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota today called for the defeat of former isolationists of either party running for the United States Senate, and warned that this may be the voters' last opportunity to set the stage for the ratification of a postwar international security organization.

The question of postwar cooperation, Senator Ball declared to a correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, is "far and away the most important facing the country."

"The voters can do infinitely more by looking up the past record and speeches of candidates running now than they can by writing letters or sending telegrams to Congress after the election is over," Senator Ball declared.

He charged specifically that 11 of the 32 Senators now up for re-election are hardened opponents of international collaboration who have offered no constructive proposal of their own for world action. He implied that they might be expected to oppose a program for international security to which both President Roosevelt and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey are now committed.

Duty Given to Press

Senator Ball called upon the newspapers of the country to offer voters fullest details of past voting records and speeches of Congressional candidates on this issue.

"Both as a Senator and newspaperman," he declared, "I feel strongly on this score. The newspapers do have an obligation to make as clear as possible and hammer home the records and positions on this dominant issue."

He declined to name the 11 Senators whom he alleged were "obstructionists," explaining that their speeches and votes were on the record. Eight of the 11, he said, were Republicans, 3 Democrats. The importance of the Senators rests on the fact that the Upper House is the constitutional authority for ratifying treaties, as it was when the Wilson League of Nations was rejected by it.

Under the Constitution a treaty may be rejected if only one third, plus one vote, is cast against it, giving Senate obstructionists a powerful weapon.

Cites Primary Record

The Minnesotan said that five members of the Senate who had been "obstructionists" had already either been defeated in primaries or otherwises retired. Two others, he said, had had narrow shaves in the primaries.

The voters, he said, were showing themselves encouragingly ready to make their wishes felt on this paramount issue, if the matter was presented directly to them.

Senator Ball, a vigorous young Republican who was one of the sponsors of the B2H2 resolution, declined to mention the names of any of his colleagues.

Reporters point out that among others voters have retired in primaries, or Senators have otherwise failed to achieve renomination from their parties, Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri, and D. Worth Clark (D) of Idaho, who have frequently opposed international commitments in the past; also Rufus C. Holman (R) of Oregon and Ellison D. ("Cotton Ed") Smith (D) of South Carolina.

Named in Close Vote

Two other former isolationists have won party renomination by only the closest kind of vote: Gerald P. Nye (R) of North Dakota and Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada. If a postwar Senate debate arises over treaty ratification of a strong international commitment, the previous record of these Senators would indicate that they would oppose the United States assuming specific new responsibilities for joint world police action.

Senator Ball commented today on how minor issues of personalities tend to obscure the basic issues in congressional campaigns, particularly where the electorate is not kept well-informed.

"One of the tragic things about the Senate fight over the League of Nations," he declared, "was that in the election of 1918—which just preceded the big contest—the result turned on local issues and personalities rather than the major issue over the League. As a result a number of bitter foes of the League were returned without the people quite realizing what they were doing. I don't think they want that to happen again."

Senator Ball looks to a long and perhaps "disastrous" fight in Congress over passage of legislation for international action unless the voters bring about the retirement of certain sitting Senators. He urged voters to scan their representatives' voting record and satisfy themselves that they are sincere in their support of co-operative world action. He warned against members who have past isolationist records, and those who take a "yes, but" attitude to plans for a new league.

To Aid Winant

Kaiden Kazanjian

Hamilton Fish Armstrong

Appointed special assistant to Ambassador John G. Winant at London with the personal rank of Minister, the State Department announced. Mr. Armstrong, editor of the magazine Foreign Affairs, will leave soon for London, where he will relieve Mr. Winant of some of the work as American representative on the European Advisory Commission.

Mrs. Browder Returns To U. S. From Canada

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—The Justice Department said Sept. 23 that Mrs. Raissa Berman Browder, wife of Earl Browder, former leader of the Communist Party of the United States, has returned to this country from Canada on a visit.

Her trip to Canada and her return was a technical device to establish her legal right to residence in the United States.

Mrs. Browder's deportation was ordered in 1940 on the grounds that she had entered the country illegally, but the Board of Immigration Appeals last April withdrew the decree, which never had been put into effect.

Liberty Ship Defies U-Boat And Hurricane

NORFOLK, Va., Sept. 25 (AP)—A Liberty Ship launched in August was torpedoed off the North Carolina coast early this month and almost driven ashore in a hurricane later, but it weathered both blows and was towed to Norfolk with no casualties among its 40-man crew or Navy gunners, and only slight damage to its cargo.

The ship was making its maiden voyage when a submarine pumped a torpedo into it, wrecking the quarters of the armed guard crew.

William A. Junk, Signalman Second Class, U. S. N. R., of Fort Wayne, said he saw the U-boat surface about 900 yards from the ship shortly after the attack. Navy gunners fired two shells at the enemy raider, which immediately submerged.

Lieut. Melvin Schadewald, U. S. N. R., of Minneapolis, Minn., officer in charge of the armed guard crew, said that at 11:15 a. m., 11 hours after the attack, he sighted a periscope 1,000 yards off the port bow, and that his gunners fired two magazines of 20 milimeter shells at the target but scored no hits.

At 3 p. m. a Navy tug took the ship in tow. They were nearing the North Carolina coast the morning of Sept. 14 when heavy weather parted the tow line and the tug departed. The ship dropped anchor and kept her engines turning slowly to stay ahead into the wind.

Increasing in violence as it howled up the coast, the hurricane buffeted the ship and drove it within six miles of shore before the wind shifted. Two of her lifeboats and three of her rafts were lost in the blow and her catwalks were carried away or wrecked.

Another tug took the ship in tow the morning of Sept. 15 and brought her into Hampton Roads. Her skipper, Capt. T. C. Selness, of New York, said that two Coast Guard patrol boats that came to his ship's assistance were lost later in the hurricane. These craft were the Jackson and the Bedloe which went to the bottom with many fatalities.

Labor Leader Urges Roosevelt Re-election

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—Daniel J. Tobin, Head of the American Federation of Labor International Teamsters Union, appealed for the re-election of President Roosevelt, declaring that those who oppose a fourth term are supported by "a band of avaricious manipulators of wealth."

Introducing Mr. Roosevelt at an A. F. of L. Teamsters dinner where the President formally launched his campaign, Mr. Tobin hailed him as one of the world's greatest leaders and asserted that any change now in the Presidency would be a "dangerous" experiment.

"Beware of false prophets . . . (and) dangerous experimenters," he said.

Mr. Tobin declared that destiny had shaped the President to lead the country in this critical period and that he had been "tortured" by misrepresentations.

Labor, Mr. Tobin said, had made great strides under the Roosevelt Administration, expanding union membership from 3,000,000 to 12,000,000.

Men in the armed services, Mr. Tobin said, are waiting to see whether the country will support Mr. Roosevelt, "the man who is so gloriously leading them on to victory."

Mr. Tobin's theme was "lest we forget," and he cited several things he said Mr. Roosevelt had done for labor and the common people.

One, he said, was that many banks were on the verge of collapse before Mr. Roosevelt took office, and that the President had protected the depositors from the danger of losing their savings.

ASCAP Granted Rights To Certain French Music

WASHINGTON, Sept. 25 (AP)—American rights to the exploitation and dissemination of certain French symphonic and concert works have been granted to the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, James E. Markham, Alien Property Custodian, announced Sept. 22.

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Colorado Springs, Colo., 119 East Pikes Peak Avenue
Miami, Fla., 1777 Biscayne Boulevard
Pensacola, Fla., San Carlos Hotel
Columbus, Ga., 9½ East 11th Street
Camp Atterbury, Ind., Christian Science Building
Fort Meade, Md., Annapolis Road, Odenton
Boston, Mass., Little Building
Camp Shelby, Miss., Rural Route No. 6, Hattiesburg
Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, Christian Science Cottage, Stelton
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A			D	I	K	E
	B	O	R	N	E	
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VIRGINIA

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

WEST VIRGINIA

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Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Millinery
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Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. and C. Merriam Company.

Anchamps (äɴ′-shäɴ′) — Town of southeast Belgium.

Beaulac, Willard L. (bō′-lăk) — United States Ambassador to Paraguay.

Peluffo, Gen. Orlando Arras (ôr-län′-dō pä-lōō′-fō)—Acting Minister of Justice and Public Instruction for Argentina.

Seibiu (sĕ-byōō′)—Point in Romania controlling the northern exit of the Turnu Pass through the Transylvanian Alps.

Vigerie, Gen. Emmanuel d'Astier de la (ĕ′-mȧ′-nü-ĕl′ dȧs′-tyā′ dē lȧ vĕzh′-rē′) — Ambassador from France to the United States.

Wu Chung-hsin, Gen. (wōō′ jōong′-shin′) — New Chinese Governor of the Province of Sinkiang.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Eindhoven (īnd′-hō′-vĕn)—Dutch road center.

Eupen (oi′-pĕn) — Belgian city ten miles below the Siegfried fort city of Aachen.

Kweilin (gwā′-lĭn′)—Key Chinese defense city in Kwangsi Province.

Meurthe (mûrt) — River between the Moselle and the Rhine.

Nijmegen (nī′-mā′-gĕn)—On the Waal River, Holland, site of a strategic bridge saved by the Allies.

Trier (trēr)—Largest Siegfried fort city on the lower Moselle.

Wenchow (wŭn′-jō′)—Important point in Chekiang Province, China.

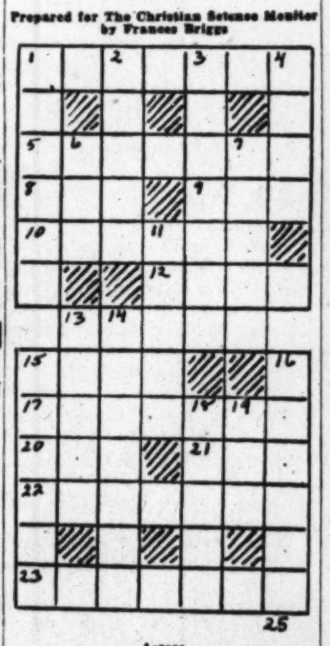
Key: āle, chȧotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; ᴋ = ch in G. ich, ach; boɴ; yet; zh = z in azure.

A Verse for Today ...

The ear that heareth the reproof of life abideth among the wise.—Prov. 15:31

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What character in "Arabian Nights" was served by slave of lamp and slave of ring?
5—What hero of medieval romance had sword called Durendal (poss.)?
8—What is a suffix forming adjectives?
9—Before.
10—What is largest of self-governing dominions of British Empire?
12—A levee is what?
13—What is past participle of "bear"?
15—In "Lalla Rookh," what mythical creature "at the gate of Eden stood, disconsolate"?
17—Who gave Theseus a clew of thread to guide him out of labyrinth?
20—What do you call an advocate of the novel as distinguished from the conventional or traditional?
21—What is nationality of Oscar Straus, composer (abbr.)?
22—In what city of Georgia would you find the Uncle Remus Memorial?
23—"Gentle" is an antonym of what?

Down

1—The Ashantis live on what continent?
2—John F. Sullivan is known to radio listeners by what name?
3—What is New Zealand's most important commercial city?
4—The term "simous" should remind you of what?
6—Eggs.
7—What famous English mariner was knighted by Queen Elizabeth?
11—What was ancient name of Adriatic Sea?
13—What headgear would you expect a Basque peasant to wear?
14—What birds are also known as "hang-birds"?
15—What republic lies between Costa Rica and Colombia?
16—What magic word did Cassim Baba fail to remember in the "Arabian Nights" tale?
18—Who was Italy's most famous poet?
19—Hard-shelled fruit.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

"Dear Daily Features"

The cartoon drawn by Reamer Keller, appearing in a recent issue, has brought to mind a somewhat similar situation which existed at Tacoma in the then Washington Territory of 1888.

The demand for houses was far greater than the supply. Homes

"They're not taking a chance on someone else renting the place."

were being built all over the city as rapidly as possible. The first portion of a house to be completed was the foundation and the floor. As soon as the floor was laid, the coming occupants would move their belongings onto the floor as the house was built around them, paying rent from the date when the floor was completed.

R. L. W., New York City

Spells Boom Ahead

The average age of the 38,000,000 dwelling units occupied now by Americans in America is approximately 25 years.

Daily Anecdote

A Good Loser

Although thrice defeated in his campaign for the Presidency, William Jennings Bryan never failed to meet his rejection by the voters gracefully and with abundant good cheer.

After his third defeat at the polls, Mr. Bryan greeted Chautauqua audiences, with whom he was extremely popular, with the following novel lecture opening:

"Ladies and gentlemen, before he entered the White House, President Harding frequently spoke on the Chautauqua Circuit to large audiences. After he left the White House, President Taft addressed many Chautauqua audiences. Now, ladies and gentlemen, if one can go from Chautauqua to the White House, and from the White House to Chautauqua, will you not listen with patience to one who has meandered between the two for 25 years?"

In Lighter Vein

Demands Recount

Explaining to his civilian friends his role in the artillery, a dusky soldier said:

"Ah opens de big gun, puts in a big shell, close de gun, pulls de trigger, steps back and says:

" 'Mistah Hitlah, recount yo' army'!"—Diamond Dust.

Notes of Wisdom

If you must make mistakes, it will be more to your credit if you make a new one each time.

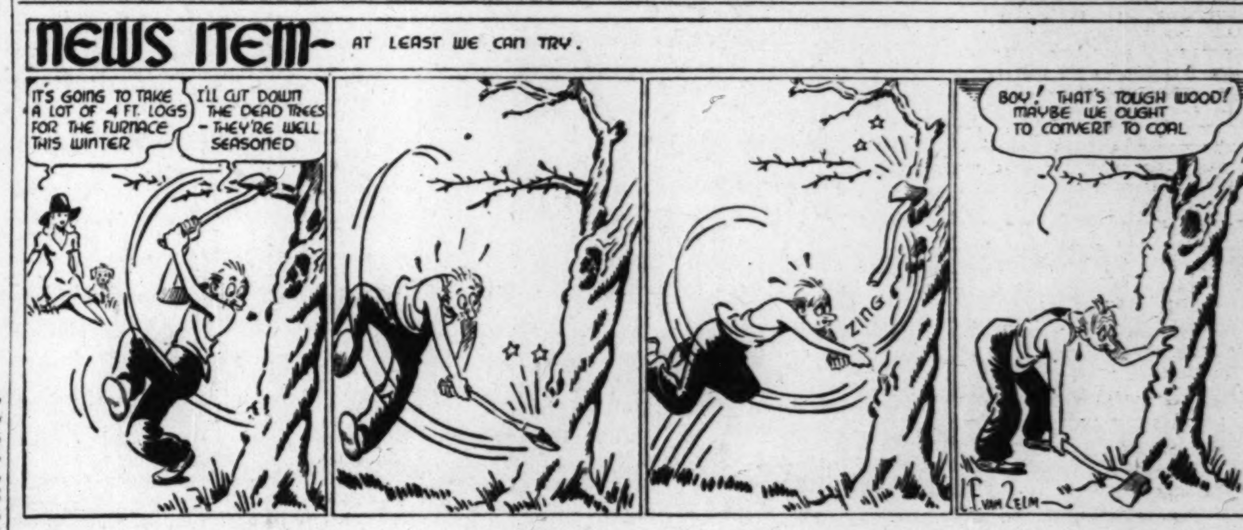
You can't tell—maybe a fish goes home and lies about the size of the bait he stole.—Rays of Sunshine.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Henry Boltinoff

"That's the boss's office. He believes the proverb 'One picture is worth a thousand words'!"

Today's Quotation

I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving.—Oliver Wendell Holmes



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Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Unromantic Element* By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Did I Get Away With It?* By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Good Cheer for the Weasel* By The Hagers

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

This Global War

Some comprehension of the military might and scope of the Allies is brought home by the headlines. On a day that the European fronts seem to be coming to a crunching climax, naval-and-air power makes rapier-like strikes at the Philippines, plainly preparing the way for the invasion truncheons. The global war may now have reached its peak of activity.

From Berlin the picture is something like this: Allied troops, British, American, Canadian, Polish and others, have established a line, partly airborne, partly motorized, somewhat tenuous but still a line, and this line isolates some of the best German troops from the homeland. While the German forces in Holland strive to fight back into Germany, the spearhead of the Allied line at Arnhem may soon be reinforced and supplied so that it can fan out behind the Siegfried Line, flanking those fortifications and simultaneously opening the way for seizure of the Reich's biggest industrial centers and/or a run to Hamburg and Berlin.

That is the hottest and most dramatic threat, but it is far from being the only one. For Allied armies unrelentingly explore the German fortifications all the way south from Arnhem to the Swiss frontier for weaknesses.

The news from Italy is cheering to the Allies and equally depressing to Berlin. After a month of stalemate, the British Eighth Army and the American Fifth appear to have breached the Gothic Line, even the "impregnable" Futa Pass, and are now on the threshold of the Po Valley and the clearing of the Germans from most of northern Italy. This should mean an improvement in Italy's food supply, and perhaps restoration of the hydroelectric grid, with consequent ease of the civilians in the south, and some relief to Allied shipping.

Berlin newspapers are screaming the loudest about still another threat: The Red Army's push through Czechoslovakia and Hungary, threatening the German bread basket.

The events in the Pacific should not be viewed so much from the standpoint of mathematics—so many ships sunk, so many planes downed—as upon total effects. The raids of Admiral Spruance in June are credited with eliminating carrier-plane support for the Philippines. The recent strikes of Admiral Halsey's fleet have smashed Japanese land-based air power in the Philippines.

These are obviously preparatory blows. The question remains just how advanced they are. The Japanese can presumably replace 405 aircraft rather quickly from the home islands, or even Formosa. Repairs can be made to sundered inter-island communications. So, are these strikes to be repeated at suitable intervals in a long-range game of attrition, or is General MacArthur to swoop ashore one of these days in the wake of a Halsey typhoon?

It is Tokyo's guess.

Robot Backfire

When the questions are ironed out, it will probably be found that the "split" in the President's peace-planning committee over treatment of Germany is not much more than the fair-sized wrinkle that normally develops in discussion of main-line policy.

But it is interesting that the new complications about policy toward Germany are reported immediately upon the return of Treasury Secretary Morgenthau from Quebec. There, a plan of his for making over the German economy on agricultural instead of industrial lines seems to have earned Roosevelt-Churchill approval. In Washington Mr. Morgenthau apparently found some opposition to his plan.

This development suggests that something remains to be done for a clear Allied policy toward Germany. One of the important factors calling for revision of early concepts is the changed position of Britain since the Nazis illustrated the possibility of highly destructive robot bombing from the Continent. It is doubtful that American opinion has kept pace with this change.

Britain is now more than ever a part of Europe, while America is still separated from it at least by that narrow channel called the Atlantic. The "hard peace" theory must gain faster among a people who, like the British, see themselves so directly threatened in the future. Mr. Morgenthau's plan acutely reflects the sentiment which the robot bomb has blasted awake in Britain, and to some extent throughout the free world. Americans may be revolted by the spectacle of wanton killing of civilians. So are Britons. But the elemental sense of self-preservation also conditions future British attitudes toward Germany.

Menus Without Tears

Word comes from Paris that restaurant menus there may soon be printed in English as well as in French, so that American and British G. I.'s can read them. The idea augurs well for the future.

Does this mean that the day is approaching when it will not be particularly smart for an American or an Englishman to be able to understand a menu written in French? Speed the day, say we, when the man with only English at his command, and mostly Anglo-Saxon at that, will not feel he must apologize for not knowing whether *poulet de grains bonne femme* is the main dish or the soup, or whether *hachis de bœuf à l'Américaine* is something an American would recognize if it came up and spoke to him on the street.

A long step forward has been taken, we feel, in both Anglo-French and Franco-American relations by this move. Now all that remains is for the British and Americans to agree whether to pay the check in pounds or dollars. Then we really shall have international amity.

Politics as Usual

Many an American will regret that in this wartime year the Presidential campaign has come down so soon to the level of an ordinary political free-for-all. President Roosevelt's sarcastic and biting reply to Governor Dewey's opening salvos has provoked the Republican candidate to promise "unvarnished candor" in his answer.

It is reported from the Dewey train that his managers are pleased that Mr. Roosevelt came down from his Commander-in-Chief's tower to make a fighting speech. They point out that in 1940, he ignored Republican attacks until the campaign was farther advanced. That he has been stirred to cry "fraud" and "falsehood" already this year they take as evidence of the effectiveness of the Dewey tactics.

The President's supporters are reported pleased with his performance. They had been saying that Mr. Dewey was "getting away with murder" in his statements about demobilization, General MacArthur, and Democratic blame for unpreparedness, and they declare Mr. Roosevelt's ridicule has exploded them as nothing else could and put the campaign back in balance.

As a piece of political infighting the President's speech exhibited his old virtuosity. Some of the Dewey attacks had left plenty of opening for sharp rejoinder and Mr. Roosevelt is not one to neglect such opportunities. The quip about never mentioning a rope in the house of a man who has been hanged did not answer the charge that the Administration failed to end the depression, but it called attention to certain Republican embarrassments in discussing periods of low prosperity. And the Fala story was technically artistic.

Manifestly the Roosevelt jibes were much enjoyed by a partisan audience. But whether they were as effective with a majority of radio listeners is to be doubted. Many people will laugh at deft satire; many will cheer a telling blow, but the mood of today calls for more than expert political vaudeville. America is not trying to decide whether to re-elect Fala. The people are hungry for light on the vast problems of the war and the peace. They particularly want to hear more specific plans about "jobs." The times call not for persiflage or personalities, but for frank, responsible statesmanship. We trust the people will remind politicians of both parties of this fact and help to keep the campaign above politics as usual.

Wine-Front Strategy?

Friends of California ought to warn that State's admirably earnest booster agencies that getting behind a campaign to promote consumption of its wine will do the Golden State no good.

California, Magazine of the Pacific, constructive organ of the State's Chamber of Commerce, lets itself tread on dangerous ground—we wanted to say thin ice, but remembered that climate is one of the State's real assets—when it suggests that the time is ripe for grape growers to capitalize on the experience soldiers overseas are having with wine as a "mealtime beverage."

Californians are deceived if they lend themselves to wine promotion. Eastern whiskey distillers have lately bought up a few California wineries. Are they, on the specious pretext that wine has food value, seeking to set up a wine front as a defensive action against the mounting temperance and prohibition offensive in America?

Wearing Thin

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Administration's Background

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Before the November elections, the American people need to know more about events leading up to Pearl Harbor. The President, with Congress back of him for the most part, had been in office nine years. Was it negligence on the part of his trusted aides which enabled Japan to catch us so unawares?

The delay of the courts-martial of Major General Short and Rear Admiral Kimmel makes it appear that the Administration is very guilty in spite of the excuse that the witnesses are scattered over the world and should not be called from the war fronts.

If the Administration has made serious mistakes but is humble enough to profit by them, it may be more capable of paving the way for the right kind of peace than the Republicans. Americans need to know the facts.

The diary of Joseph C. Grew, Ambassador to Japan, has now been published as a book, under the title of "Ten Years in Japan." In the entry for November 2, 1934, he reported an inflammatory address of Lieutenant Colonel Matsumoto boasting of Japan's preponderance of warships of the class needed "to defeat America at any time." According to the Lieutenant Colonel, "American duplicity during former naval conferences degraded Japan, and this insult to the Imperial Navy must be avenged."

The Panay incident, four years before Pearl Harbor, should have warned us, when a plainly marked American ship was deliberately sunk.

For years the Democrats have blamed the Republicans for failure to join the League of Nations and for the depression. We don't want unnecessary mud slinging, but we do need to know more about just how wise or unwise the leadership has been during the past twelve years, before it is time to choose again. (MRS.) ALDEN H. POTTER

Superior, Wis.

Religious Freedom by Treaty

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article by a Washington staff correspondent of your paper some little time ago drew attention to the plea of the Protestant churches in the United States that the Government use its fullest influence to see that religious freedom for all nations is written into the treaties growing out of the war. The text includes the statement that "religious liberty shall be interpreted as including freedom to worship God according to conscience and to bring up children in the faith of their parents; freedom for the individual to change his religion," etc.

It is to be hoped that to this clause may be added provision to cover the marriage of men and women of different religions, and that it shall be deemed an offense for the authorities of the religion of the father or of the mother to insist that any children of the marriage must become adherents of the religion of either.

Religious freedom demands that parents shall have full liberty to decide whether the children shall be united with the religion of the father or of the mother, or whether they shall be brought up in a Christian atmosphere and be allowed to choose their own religion when they are considered wise enough to do so.

Leeds, England EMILY SYDENHAM

A Serb Loyal to Tito

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In a recent article on Yugoslav Unity, Mr. J. Emlyn Williams states that "Yugoslav chaos arises from deep-seated differences between the Serbs and the Croats, and these cannot be eliminated by such an artificial device as making Marshal Tito the commander of all Yugoslav forces fighting with the Allies. The Serbs would never fight under the Croat Tito."

As a Serb who has actively participated in the political life of Yugoslavia during the past two decades, and also as a former member of the Yugoslav Government of March 27, 1941, which overthrew the pro-Nazi government of Cvetkovich, I am afraid that I cannot subscribe to that statement. To reduce the Yugoslav difficulties to some basic antagonism between Serbs and Croats means to accept the thesis of Hitler and the Fascists. It amounts to a negation of Yugoslavia.

There are only two possible policies with respect to Yugoslavia: a policy of Yugoslav unity which is democratic in character, and a policy of separatism which in the last analysis is fascist in its very essence.

However, within Yugoslavia the people, whether Serbs or Croats, refused to accept Hitler's solution and rose against the foreign oppressor and his domestic hirelings. The issue within Yugoslavia was not Serb vs. Croat, but democracy vs. fascism. The Yugoslav people who endured such untold sufferings, persecutions, and pogroms, they were the ones to stand up for unity. Never before has the Yugoslav idea been stronger in the country than it is today. . . .

The Serbs have been fighting all along under Tito; they formed, as a matter of fact, the backbone of his forces at a time when Tito was not recognized by anybody. Why, then, should they refuse to fight today under Marshal Tito when he is recognized by all the Allies?

SAVA N. KOSANOVICH,
Former Member of Parliament,
Senator and Yugoslav Minister,
Secretary-General of
Independent Democratic Party

New York

The Beer Truck Has Them

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am a small manufacturer and since Pearl Harbor have been unable to obtain certain articles made of metal. In fact, I have had to discontinue making certain very salable articles because of these restrictions.

Now, normally I use at the most about one pound of so-called essential metal in one year. I am also a housewife and like millions of others all over the country am unable to replace worn-out or lost paring knives, kettles, elastic, and such necessities.

It has become more and more difficult to make these sacrifices, yet I see daily huge trucks with double wheels, on which are huge tires, carrying beer. Across the street from my place of business is a saloon. The trucks which supply this place roll down from it barrels of iron or barrels with heavy iron or steel bands around them. No doubt such a picture may be seen all over this country. (MRS.) HELEN K. ANDERSON

Brooklyn, N. Y.

Vote Split-Ticket

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A watch ticks and keeps perfect time because all the mechanism is balanced. So should the Government be balanced to work in complete unity. A government elected by landslide in a national election is never balanced. No one party has all the best men suitable for the jobs offered. Neither will the best men be in the final runoff, until all Americans are forced to vote in the primary elections. Someone stated this would create careless, incompetent voting, but the writer believes the voters will come through with their best convictions, when they *know* they have a sacred task to do.

Our public and parochial school textbooks should devote sufficient space to a thorough, complete lesson in voting split-tickets at the national elections.

St. Louis, Mo. JOE A. SARACINI

Keeping Up Steam

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Instead of all this talk and planning about closing up shop and blowing off steam when V-Day in Europe comes, how about keeping our shirts on, sticking soberly on the job, and putting our backs into helping those one million boys in the Pacific get home the sooner? WILLIAM B. HOLT

Los Angeles

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

The Value of a Wartime Election

Intimate Message From the Dewey Campaign Train

By Roscoe Drummond

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

There were not a few earnest and honest persons who, six months ago, were disposed to wring their hands and bemoan the necessity that the American people had to negotiate a Presidential election in the midst of the war. They foresaw grave dangers to the prosecution of the war, perils to the building of the peace and the prospect that the political campaign would embitter and divide the Nation at a time when it needed unity.

It isn't happening.

And it's not at all astonishing, for the opposite of what the human mind fears is invariably nearer the truth—and it is the opposite of these fears which is taking place in this wartime Presidential election.

It is not accidental that this campaign is, from every evidence a correspondent in the center of it can gather, not dividing and weakening the Nation, but unifying and strengthening it. There is a significant reason. The fact is that the very holding of this national election, despite the temptation to believe that it is untimely, despite the wish of some who wished it might have come at a seemingly more appropriate time, is an expression of obedience to law.

* * *

Quite apart from whatever may be its political result, this Presidential campaign is already bringing rewards to the Nation. The now evident rewards are these:

It is helping further to unite the country behind the fullest prosecution of the war to complete victory, including occupation of Germany and Japan.

It is demonstrating the Nation's unity behind the fullest participation in the peace, including such exercise of sovereignty as is necessary to join with other countries in using force to prevent future aggression.

It is proving, well in advance of the end of the war, that the American people are ready for full-bodied membership in a new league of United Nations to secure the peace, and it is demonstrating that unity when it will do the most good.

It is testifying to the Nation's overwhelming acceptance of the humanitarian social and labor legislation which, by the action of the Republican Party's two latest Presidential nominees, Wendell Willkie and Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, has been removed from serious campaign controversy.

The extent to which Governor Dewey is acting to carry the viewpoint of economic liberalism to a new frontier for the Republican Party—the frontier toward which Mr. Willkie labored before him—is one of the most significant developments of the first stage of the campaign of the party's 1944 nominee. Plainly, Mr. Dewey himself went the full distance to show that he recognized that the essential legislative reforms of the past eleven years are no longer subject to important political dispute among the American people, that the only point at issue is not whether they shall be preserved, but how they can be expanded and better administered. This is not Mr. Roosevelt, not Sidney Hillman, not Wendell Willkie speaking. This is Thomas E. Dewey speaking:

* * *

"We need bank deposit insurance; we need price support for agriculture; social security should be broadened and expanded; we need unemployment insurance and old-age pensions and Federal relief whenever private industry does not furnish enough jobs; the National Labor Regulations Act is a good and necessary law; we are not going back to the days of unregulated business and finance; we are not going back to the days of unprotected farm prices; our economy has become more subject to Government action; in many directions the free market which old-time economists talked about is gone; we are committed to some degree of the Government intervention in the free workings of our economic system; certain Government measures to influence broad economic conditions are both desirable and necessary; the role of government cannot be the merely negative one of correcting abuse; government must be the means of which our people seek to meet the problems that are too big for any one or group of us."

These issues, these measures and viewpoints Governor Dewey is acting to lift from party controversy and in so doing he is recognizing that the great majority of the voters have already done that very thing.

These views have already, Mr. Dewey testifies, become a part of that wide area of agreement he often mentions in his speeches, and you can't fight a campaign over issues which the country has already decided. While significant issues have thus been removed from major disputes, significant issues remain and the need is to fasten attention on the real, not the irrelevant, arguments of this campaign.

Russia and the Far East

The Bookshelf

Soon after Pearl Harbor, when the Saturday Evening Post asked Edgar Snow to become its first accredited war correspondent, he almost joined the Air Force instead. That such things as Pearl Harbor could happen, after all he and others had written about the Far East, almost destroyed his faith in the printed word. A talk with the President solved his dilemma, he took the Post assignment and readers are the gainer.

In PEOPLE ON OUR SIDE (New York: Random House. $3.50), though the closing chapters touch on his old Chinese stamping-ground, the solid core of the book—190 pages—is the product of a six-months sojourn in the Soviet Union. The opening chapters deal with India. Mr. Snow handles his new subjects with his old acumen and clarity.

The British policy in India, Mr. Snow concludes after examining the country's social and economic system, has been to prevent change and rule the country with a minimum of brawn and brain—which is no longer possible since the Japanese challenge. He also charges the British with racial discrimination.

His section on India ends with a warning that the days of passive resistance are over, and that unless the British "take cognizance of the proverbial writing on the wall," the next phase will be violence on a major scale.

But Mr. Snow's main conclusions about India and the Far East are reserved for the end of the book. In between, he flies off abruptly to the Soviet Union. Considering the breadth and complexity of the subject, and the brevity of his stay, Mr. Snow does a competent job. Inevitably he covers much the same territory and material as previous writers—there is scant opportunity in Russia for individual travel. But his presentation is fresh and his observation and understanding are well ahead of the run.

Mr. Snow is not taken in by talk of a "return to capitalism" in Russia. He is quick to distinguish fundamental trends from incidentals. And it is to the basic structure of the Soviet State and economy that he turns for his answers to why Russian resistance has succeeded so well. He sees the decisive importance of Soviet national planning in peace and war and comes to the provocative conclusion that without such planning "no State can long survive."

As for Russia's postwar aims, he sees no grounds for apprehension. He points out that what Russia most wants is security, and sees no reason why their aims should conflict with ours, provided we are prepared to recognize "her regional organization of security as she recognizes ours . . ." He warns that the only alternative is "the policy of preparing for the imposing of our will by force . . . the policy of preparing for the Third World War . . ."

He takes back to the Far East the picture of the progress achieved by the Central Asiatics and Outer Mongolians under Soviet sponsorship. And as in his previous books, he raises his voice on behalf of the Communist-led partisan movement in China as the one force that has consistently fought the Japanese. He decries the Kuomintang's hostility to the Partisan movement, and the failure of the outside world to help the Partisans, while lavishly subsidizing the Kuomintang. And it is in Partisan China rather than Kuomintang China, with its reactionary bureaucracy, that Mr. Snow looks for the seeds of Chinese regeneration.

In conclusion, Mr. Snow warns that even after Japan is defeated there can be no return in the Orient to the status quo ante. He believes the only solution for the "colonial problem" is to extend the Atlantic Charter to the East and to prepare the colonial peoples for eventual full self-government by educating them in the ways of democracy, and developing their countries' economics. E. S.

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